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CÆSAR.

BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

MULVANY.

J. Henderson

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CÆSAR'S

"BELLUM BRITANNICUM."

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WITH

INTRODUCTION, NOTES AND VOCABULARY.

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CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

AN INTRODUCTION.

THERE can be no doubt that the last century of the Roman Republic found the free institutions under which the greatness of Rome had grown, far advanced in decadence. Each of its two factors, the patrician and the plebeian one, had wholly changed its character. The Imperial position which the conquest of Carthage and of the East brought to the Republic, made the Senate a Committee of Satraps; the free plebeian yeomanry—half soldiers, half farmers—whose swords had held Pyrrhus and Hannibal at bay, were disappearing as early as the time of the Gracchi: immense and ever-increasing landed estates were owned all through Italy by a slave-holding *noblesse ;* the religion and morality which had given to the world some of its noblest types of manhood and womanhood was a thing of the past to the generation when two ministers of religion could not look each other in the face without a smile. As Matthew Arnold describes those days:

"On that high Roman heart disgust
And secret loathing fell,
Deep weariness and sated lust
Made human life a hell."

Tiberius and Caius Gracchus tried reform, and were murdered by the nobles. Marius, the avenger "who sprang from the dust of the Gracchi," inherited their work, and succeeded in partly enfranchising the Italian allies of Rome. He also gave form to the army which was to be such a mighty instrument in the hand of Cæsar, and the force which should give permanence to the Imperial system. But Marius and liberalism were crushed under the hoof of Privilege; an aristocratic restoration took place; had it continued, the greatness of Rome would have been as little permanent as that of Athens.

On Caius Julius Cæsar devolved the traditions and leadership of the Marian cause. The nephew and favourite of Marius, he married the daughter of Cinna, and in the last fortnight of the consulship and life of the popular champion was made by him *Flamen Dialis*, Priest of Jupiter—an honorary office which brought a large income. He was then only fourteen. A pagan parallel, as Mr. Froude suggests, to the Boy Bishop of the middle ages! From a tyrant's caprice, or a great man's prevision of Cæsar's future greatness, the youth was spared by Sulla. "In that boy," he said, "I see many a Marius!" Sulla gone, Cæsar's career opened. He served against the Ægean pirates, and at the storming of Mitylene won what Mr. Froude

calls "the Victoria Cross of Rome," the oak wreath given to one who had saved the life of a Roman citizen in battle. Returning to Rome, he showed his political sentiments by prosecuting Dolabella, one of the nobles, who had been guilty of the usual extortion when governor of Macedonia. Cæsar then proceeded to Rhodes to study oratory—for Cicero's contemporaries a necessary acquirement—under the celebrated sophist, Apollonius. On his way he was captured by pirates, and detained thirty-eight days, during which he joined freely in their exercises and amusements, foretelling that they would all be hanged, a prediction which, having been ransomed at £10,000, he himself fulfilled by capturing the corsairs and giving them up to the civil authorities. Once more at Rome, Cæsar carried a number of popular measures, securing for the people's magistrates, the tribunes, some of the powers of which they had been deprived, and restoring to their properties those who had suffered during Sulla's Terror. On the death of his aunt, Julia, widow of Marius, he introduced into the funeral procession the images of that statesman whom it had long been unsafe to name. Against the aristocratic reaction of Sulla, now represented by the Senate, he joined in an informal alliance (which has been called the Triumvirate) with Crassus, the representative of the money

class or equites, and with Pompeius, then the favourite of the army, and for the time on the popular side. As Consul, he carried, against the united efforts of the Senate, a series of moderate but popular laws which, if the Senate had permitted it, might have given a longer term of life to the Republic. Pompeius had obtained a brilliant and lucrative command in the East, which was then what India is to the English imperial *regime.* Cæsar's popular support obtained for him the charge of the province of Gallia for five years, unfettered by officialism on the part of the Senate, and as in the case of a dictator, or as Pompeius had been made by the Manilian law, able to use all the resources of the State, and responsible to the Roman people alone. Such a resort to personal government (dictatorship) was a frequent exception to the ordinary republican *regime* of Rome. It resulted from the feebleness and want of centralization which was the vice of the Senatorial rule. The need for which it alone provided, public security, was the weakness of the Republic and the *raison d'être* of the Empire. The Romans had ever since the mythical period of their history suffered disastrously from the invasions of these northern hordes. Within living memory it was but by the sword of Cæsar's uncle, Marius, that Rome was saved from the vast hosts which, rolling southward,

seemed destined to anticipate Alaric by three centuries. And now a rumour of the descent of the Helvetii might well justify the powers confided to Cæsar. It was the crisis in his career, and an event which the German historian, Mommsen, considers to have influenced the fate of civilization to a degree only comparable with the discovery of America. The vast country known as Gallia held a warlike population vaguely estimated at between six and seven millions. Cæsar was then forty-three, in the vigour of body and intellect which belonged to the ablest man that Rome, if not the world, has ever produced. His personal appearance is described by his contemporaries—tall and slender, with scanty hair, keen grey eyes ; his well-known bust preserves to us the massive brow, the full, powerful lips, the clear-cut features and sinewy neck. He possessed over his army in a remarkable degree the magnetism which made Wellington estimate the presence of the great Napoleon on a battle-field as equivalent to a reinforcement of forty thousand men. That army was an instrument of conquest such as the world had not yet seen. The primitive Roman organization had combined the character of citizen and soldier. Obeying the law of differentiation, the soldier now became a separate social force—a change which throughout the long centuries of the

Empire favoured the growth of peaceful industries and the formation of a non-military industrial class. The legions were absolutely self-dependent. They carried their own base of operations. The legionaries repaired or made their own shoes, clothing and arms; in a few hours they were accustomed to surround their camp with an impregnable fortification. Their lines at Alesia held three times their number hemmed in, at the same time that they defied the whole force of the insurgent nation to raise the siege. In a week they bridged the Rhine for the invasion of Germany; in a month they built the fleet for the invasion of Britain. In those five years of continuous fighting Cæsar had thoroughly done his work. Gallic nationality was annihilated; Gaul became practically a part of Rome—a great "change of front" of the "*Imperium populi Romani*," which began with Cæsar's policy of admitting Gauls and other provincials into the Senate. The work then done was not arrested by the assassination of Cæsar B.C. 44. Against the counsels of the wiser statesmen of their own party, the senatorial oligarchy, at the expiration of Cæsar's Gallic command, had forced him into hostilities. They made Pompeius their agent in gathering an army which Cæsar defeated at Pharsalus. Had Pompeius prevailed, a second reign of terror would have ensued, without the genius of Sulla

to direct it. Cæsar made a most moderate use of his success. But his clemency was abused by an Order which then, as always, showed that it can learn nothing, forget nothing, and forgive nothing. Cæsar fell by the dagger of men whose intentions may have been those of Cato, but whose acts were those of Catiline.

Under the Empire, Roman citizenship became co-extensive with civilization, the Empire itself a vast confederation of civilized races, maintaining peace, order, public education, under a Personal Government before whose tribunal all were equal; an Empire which survived till Constantine's barbarous "*labarum*" saw defeat never witnessed by Cæsar's eagles. The cosmopolitan spirit which had been the life of the Roman Empire when human goodness reigned on earth in the person of MARCUS AURELIUS, survived the Empire and became the spiritual kingdom of the Christian middle ages. What Cæsar began, Hildebrand carried on, and from the Empire of which all civilized men were citizens, from the Church whose vocabulary "eliminated the word 'barbarian' and substituted 'brother'" (Max Müller's "Lectures on Language") there has come down to our own day an aspiration for an ideal still more august, for a time when the war of nation against nation, and commerce

against commerce, shall cease, and the "greatest happiness" of all be the object of each—an ideal to whose realization every boy and girl can conduce, whose watchword through life is Duty.

But while fully recognizing the momentous results which have followed the conquest of Gallia, it would be unwise to be led to regard Cæsar as consciously realizing those results. Cæsar was no more a liberal leader in the modern sense, he was no more a cosmopolitan reformer, than he was the tyrant whose assassins were such favourites with the *Sanscullotes* of the last century. A re-action has come, by whose over-estimate, even of Cæsar, we must not be led away. We may believe that his great intellect was joined with a heart clement when occasion permitted, and may even allow Mr. Froude full weight for the instance he gives, that when the pirates, whose games Cæsar had shared as their captive, fell into his power, he strangled instead of crucifying them! But there can be no question as to his utter indifference to the enormous outpouring of human blood by which his conquests were won, or to the wholesale enslavement by which he made these conquests pay their immense cost.

Cæsar wrote several books which the dark ages have not spared to us. One of these, a treatise on grammar, was called the "De Analogia;" we owe to it the

term "*casus ablativus*"—the "ablative case." The short portion of Cæsar's military narrative now presented to the reader as the "Bellum Britannicum" is in itself a complete specimen of Cæsar's style of writing, and of his thoroughness and accuracy as an observer. Its severe simplicity justifies Cicero's description, "without ornament of dress, like the living beauty of the human form."

The invasion of Britain was but an episode in the far more important conquest of Gallia. But no part of Cæsar's career made a greater impression on his contemporaries. His description of his passage over the channel, and of the first sight of the cliffs of Kent, lined with armed warriors, has a peculiarly dramatic effect. Not less interesting is his account of the island and its people. In closing this brief sketch, it may be added that Cæsar was of singularly temperate habits, and invariably notes with approbation, in his estimate of the nations whom he visited, their abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

The notes and vocabulary to this manual, are intended for the use of High School and junior University students. Attention has been paid to the latest results of comparative grammar in giving the etymology of words; and with respect to points of syntax, reference is made in all cases to the text-book used in

our High Schools—that of Harkness. Thanks are due to Mr. Vandersmissen, Librarian to the University of Toronto, for valuable assistance in permitting the use of "Jules Cesar," of Mr. Froude's "Cæsar," of Mommsen's "History of Rome," of Professor Seeley's lately published "Lectures on Roman Imperialism," Mr. Anthony Trollope's book on "Cæsar," and other valuable works.

C. P. M.

TORONTO, *January, 1881.*

CÆSAR'S "BELLUM BRITANNICUM."

THE FIRST VISIT TO BRITAIN.

CÆSAR MAKES PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION OF BRITAIN.

XX.

His object in the expedition. The merchants can give no information about Britain.

1 Exiguā parte æstatis reliquā, Cæsar, etsi in his locis—quòd omnis Gallia ad septentriones vergit—maturæ sunt hiemes, tamen in Britanniam proficisci contendit, quòd, omnibus fere Gallicis bellis, hostibus nostris inde subministrata auxilia intelligebat: et, si tempus anni ad bellum gerendum deficeret, tamen magno sibi usui fore arbitrabatur, si modo insulam adisset, genus hominum perspexisset, loca, portūs, aditūs cognovisset: quæ omnia fere Gallis
2 erant incognita. Neque enim temere præter mercatores illò adit quisquam, neque iis ipsis quicquam præter oram maritimam atque eas regiones, quæ sunt
3 contra Gallias, notum est. Itaque, evocatis ad se undique mercatoribus, neque quanta esset insulæ

magnitudo, neque quæ aut quantæ nationes incolerent, neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, neque qui essent ad majorum navium multitudinem idonei portūs, reperire poterat.

XXI.

Volusenus sent to reconnoitre. Ambassadors come from Britain. Comm, king of the Atrebates, sent back with them.

1 Ad hæc cognoscenda, priusquam periculum facce-
ret, idoneum esse arbitratus Caium Volusenum, cum
2 navi longā præmittit. Huic mandat, uti, exploratis
omnibus rebus, ad se quamprimum revertatur: ipse
cum omnibus copiis in Morinos proficiscitur, quòd
inde erat brevissimus in Britanniam transjectus.
3 Huc naves undique ex finitimis regionibus et, quam
superiore æstate ad Veneticum bellum fecerat, clas-
4 sem jubet convenire. Interim, consilio ejus cognito
et per mercatores perlato ad Britannos, a compluri-
bus ejus insulæ civitatibus ad eum legati veniunt,
qui polliceantur obsides dare atque imperio Populi
5 Romani obtemperare. Quibus auditis liberaliter
pollicitus, hortatusque ut in eā sententiā permaner-
ent, eos domum remittit, et cum his unà Commium
—quem ipse, Atrebatibus superatis, regem ibi con-
stituerat, cujus et virtutem et consilium probabat,
et quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, cujusque auctoritas
in iis regionibus magni habebatur—mittit. Huic

6 imperat, quas possit adeat civitates, horteturque ut
Populi Romani fidem sequantur, seque celeriter
7 eò venturum nuntiet. Volusenus, perspectis regioni-
bus, quantum ei facultatis dari potuit, qui navi
egredi ac se barbaris committere non auderet,
quinto die ad Cæsarem revertitur; quæque ibi
perspexisset renuntiat.

XXII.

In Gallia the Morini submit. Cæsar's Fleet.

1 Dum in his locis Cæsar navium parandarum
causā moratur, ex magnā parte Morinorum ad eum
legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis con-
ilio excusarent, quòd homines barbari, et nostræ
consuetudinis imperīti, bellum Populo Romano
fecissent, seque ea, quæ imperâsset, facturos pol-
2 licerentur. Hoc sibi satis opportunè Cæsar accidisse
arbitratus, quod neque post tergum hostem relinquere
volebat, neque belli gerendi, propter anni tempus,
facultatem habebat, neque has tantularum rerum
occupationes sibi Britanniæ anteponendas judicabat,
3 magnum his obsidum numerum imperat. Quibus
4 adductis, eos in fidem recepit. Navibus circiter
octoginta onerariis coactis contractisque, quot satis
esse ad duas transportandas legiones existimabat,
quicquid præterea navium longarum habebat,
5 quæstori, legatis, præfectisque distribuit. Huc

accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, quæ ex eo loco ab millibus passuum octo, vento tenebantur quomi-
6 nus in eundem portum pervenire possent. Has
7 equitibus distribuit. Reliquum exercitum Quinto Titurio Sabino et Lucio Aurunculeio Cottæ, legatis, in Menapios atque in eos pagos Morinorum, ab quibus ad eum legati non venerant, deducendum
8 dedit. Publium Sulpitium Rufum legatum cum eo præsidio, quod satis esse arbitrabatur, portum tenere jussit.

CÆSAR'S LANDING.

XXIII.

Cæsar sets sail for Britain. His first sight of the cliffs lined with armed men.

1 His constitutis rebus, nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, tertiā fere vigiliā solvit, equitesque in ulteriorem portum progredi, et naves conscendere, et se sequi jussit: a quibus quum id paulo tardiùs esset administratum, ipse horā diei circiter quartā cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, atque ibi in omnibus collibus expositas
2 hostium copias armatas conspexit. Cujus loci hæc erat natura: adeo montibus angustis mare continebatur, uti ex locis superioribus in litus telum adjici
3 posset. Hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum

arbitratus locum, dum reliquæ naves eò convenirent,
4 ad horam nonam, in anchoris exspectavit. Interim legatis tribunisque militum convocatis, et quæ ex Voluseno cognôsset, et quæ fieri vellet, ostendit, monuitque—ut rei militaris ratio, maximè ut maritimæ res postularent, ut quæ celerem atque instabilem motum haberent—ad nutum et ad tempus omnes res
5 ab iis administrarentur. His dimisssis, et ventum et æstum uno tempore nactus secundum, dato signo et sublatis anchoris, circiter millia passuum septem ab eo loco progressus aperto ac plano litore naves constituit.

XXIV.

The Britons fight well. Cæsar's men find the landing difficult.

1 At barbari, consilio Romanorum cognito, præmisso equitatu et essedariis, quo plerumque genere in prœliis uti consuêrunt, reliquis copiis subsequuti,
2 nostros navibus egredi prohibebant. Erat ob has causas summa difficultas, quòd naves, propter magnitudinem, nisi in alto, constitui non poterant; militibus autem, ignotis locis, impeditis manibus, magno et gravi armorum onere oppressis, simul et de navibus desiliendum, et in fluctibus consistendum, et cum hostibus erat pugnandum: quum illi aut ex arido, aut paululum in aquam progressi, omnibus membris expediti, notissimis locis, audacter tela

3 conjicerent, et equos insuefactos incitarent. Quibus
rebus nostri perterriti, atque hujus omnino generis
pugnæ imperiti, non eădem alacritate ac studio, quo
in pedestribus uti prœliis consueverant, utebantur.

XXV.

The Eagle-bearer of the Tenth Legion leads the landing party.

1 Quod ubi Cæsar animum advertit, naves longas,
quarum et species erat barbaris inusitatior, et motus
ad usum expeditior, paulùm removeri ab onerariis
navibus, et remis incitari, et ad latus apertum hostium
constitui, atque inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis, hostes
propelli ac summoveri jussit: quæ res magno usui
2 nostris fuit. Nam, et navium figurā, et remorum
motu, et inusitato genere tormentorum permoti,
barbari constiterunt, ac paulùm modò pedem retule-
3 runt. Atque nostris militibus cunctantibus, maximè
propter altitudinem maris, qui decimæ legionis
aquilam ferebat, contestatus deos, ut ea res legioni
feliciter eveniret, "Desilite," inquit, "commilitones,
nisi vultis aquilam hostibus prodere: ego certe meum
reipublicæ atque imperatori officium præstitero."
4 Hoc quum magnā voce dixisset, ex navi se projecit,
5 atque in hostes aquilam ferre cœpit. Tum nostri,
cohortati inter se, ne tantum dedecus admitteretur,
universi ex navi desiluerunt: hos item ex proximis

navibus quum conspexissent, subsequuti hostibus appropinquârunt.

XXVI.

Cæsar supports the landing by a boat attack.

1 Pugnatum est ab utrisque acriter; nostri tamen,
quòd neque ordines servare, neque firmiter insistere,
neque signa subsequi poterant, atque alius aliā ex
navi, quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat,
2 magno opere perturbabantur. Hostes verò, notis
omnibus vadis, ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex
navi egredientes conspexerant, incitatis equis im-
peditos adoriebantur: plures paucos circumsistebant:
alii ab latere aperto in universos tela conjiciebant.
3 Quod quum animum advertisset Cæsar, scaphas
longarum navium, item speculatoria navigia militibus
compleri jussit, et, quos laborantes conspexerat, iis
4 subsidia submittebat. Nostri, simul in arido con-
stiterunt, suis omnibus consequutis, in hostes impetum
fecerunt, atque eos in fugam dederunt, neque longiùs
prosequi potuerunt, quòd equites cursum tenere
5 atque insulam capere non potuerant. Hoc unum
ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit.

XXVII.

The Britons sue for peace.

1 Hostes prœlio superati, simul atque se ex fugā

receperunt, statim ad Cæsarem legatos de pace
miserunt: obsides daturos, quæque imperâsset sese
2 facturos, polliciti sunt. Unà cum his legatis
Commius Atrebas venit, quem supra demonstrave-
3 ram a Cæsare in Britanniam præmissum. Hunc illi
a navi egressum, quum ad eos oratoris modo
imperatoris mandata perferret, comprehenderant
atque in vincula conjecerant: tum, prœlio facto,
remiserunt et in petendā pace ejus rei culpam in
multitudinem contulerunt, et propter imprudentiam
4 ut ignosceretur, petiverunt. Cæsar questus, quòd,
quum ultro in continentem legatis missis pacem ab
se petissent, bellum sine causà intulissent, ignoscere
imprudentiæ dixit, obsidesque imperavit: quorum
illi partem statim dederunt, partem, ex longinqui-
oribus locis arcessitam, paucis diebus sese daturos
5 dixerunt. Interea suos remigrare in agros jusse-
runt, principesque undique convenire et se civitates-
que suas Cæsari commendare cœperunt.

XXVIII.

The Cavalry.

1 His rebus pace confirmatā, post diem quartum,
quàm est in Britanniam ventum, naves octodecim,
de quibus suprà demonstratum est, quæ equites
sustulerant, ex superiore portu leni vento solverunt.
2 Quæ quum appropinquarent Britanniæ, et ex castris
viderentur, tanta tempestas subitò coorta est, ut

nulla earum cursum tenere posset, sed aliæ eòdem, unde erant profectæ, referrentur; aliæ ad inferiorem partem insulæ, quæ est propius solis occasum, magno sui cum periculo dejicerentur, quæ tamen, anchoris jactis, quum fluctibus complerentur, necessario adversā nocte in altum profectæ, continentem petierunt.

XXIX.

The Flood-tide at full moon injures Cæsar's ships.

1 Eādem nocte accidit, ut esset luna plena, qui dies maritimos æstūs maximos in Oceano efficere con-
2 suevit; nostrisque id erat incognitum. Ita uno tempore et longas naves, quibus Cæsar exercitum transportandum curaverat, quasque in aridum subduxerat, æstus complebat; et onerarias, quæ ad anchoras erant deligatæ, tempestas afflictabat; neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxili-
3 andi dabatur. Compluribus navibus fractis, reliquæ quum essent—funibus, anchoris, reliquisque armamentis amissis—ad navigandum inutiles, magna (id quod necesse erat accidere) totius exercitus perturbatio facta est: neque enim naves erant aliæ, quibus reportari possent; et omnia deerant, quæ ad reficiendas eas usui sunt, et, quòd omnibus constabat hiemari in Gallia opportere, frumentum his in locis in hiemem provisum non erat.

THE BRITISH CHIEFS RESOLVE TO CUT OFF CÆSAR'S RETREAT.

XXX.

The British, hearing of the loss of the ships, resolve to renew hostilities.

1 Quibus rebus cognitis, principes Britanniæ, qui post prœlium factum ad ea, quæ jusserat Cæsar, facienda convenerant, inter se colloquuti, quum equites et naves et frumentum Romanis deesse intelligerent, et paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, quæ hoc erant etiam angustiora, quòd sine impedimentis Cæsar legiones transportaverat, optimum factu esse duxerunt, rebellione factā, frumento commeatuque nostros prohibere, et rem in hiemem producere, quòd, iis superatis aut reditu interclusis, neminem postea belli inferendi causā in Britanniam transiturum
2 confidebant. Itaque, rursus conjuratione factā paulatim ex castris discedere, ac suos clam ex agris deducere cœperunt.

XXXI.

Suspecting their design, Cæsar repairs his fleet.

1 At Cæsar, esti nondum eorum consilia cognoverat, tamen et ex eventu navium suarum, et ex eo, quòd obsides dare intermiserant, fore id, quod accidit,
2 suspicabatur. Itaque ad omnes casūs subsidia

comparabat: nam et frumentum ex agris quotidie in castra conferebat, et, quæ gravissimè afflictæ erant naves, earum materiā atque ære ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, et, quæ ad eas res erant usui,
3 ex continenti comportari jubebat. Itaque quum id, summo studio a militibus administraretur, duodecim navibus amissis, reliquis ut navigari commodè posset, effecit.

XXXII.

The Seventh Legion, being out foraging, is attacked. Cæsar marches to its relief.

1 Dum ea geruntur, legione ex consuetudine unā frumentatum missā, quæ appellabatur septima, neque ullā ad id tempus belli suspicione interpositā, quum pars hominum in agris remaneret, pars etiam in castra ventitaret, ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Cæsari renuntiârunt, pulverem majorem, quàm consuetudo ferret, in eā parte videri, quam in partem legio iter fecis-
2 set. Cæsar id, quod erat, suspicatus, aliquid novi a barbaris initum consilii, cohortes, quæ in stationibus erant, secum in eam partem proficisci, duas ex reliquis in stationem succedere, reliquas armari et
3 confestim sese subsequi jussit. Quum paulo longiùs a castris processisset, suos ab hostibus premi, atque ægrò sustinere, et, confertā legione, ex omnibus
4 partibus tela conjici, animum advertit. Nam quòd

omni ex reliquis partibus demesso frumento, pars una erat reliqua, suspicati hostes huc nostros esse venturos, noctu in silvis delituerant: tum dispersos, depositis armis, in metendo occupatos, subito adorti, paucis interfectis, reliquos incertis ordinibus perturbaverant: simul equitatu atque essedis circumdederant.

XXXIII.

In what manner the British fought from their Chariots.

1 Genus hoc est ex essedis pugnæ: primò per omnes
partes perequitant, et tela conjiciunt, atque ipso
terrore equorum, et strepitu rotarum, ordines
plerumque perturbant: et, quum se inter equitum
turmas insinuaverint, ex essedis desiliunt et pedibus
2 prœliantur. Aurigæ interim paulatim ex prœlio
excedunt, atque ita curru se collocant, ut, si illi a
multitudine hostium premantur, expeditum ad suos
3 receptum habeant. Ita mobilitatem equitum,
stabilitatem peditum, in prœliis præstant; ac tantum usu quotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, in declivi ac præcipiti loco, incitatos equos sustinere, et brevi moderari ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, et in jugo insistere, et inde se in currūs citissimè recipere consuerint.

XXXIV.

Cæsar leads back his men to Camp. The Britons reinforced.

1 Quibus rebus, perturbatis nostris novitate pugnæ,
tempore opportunissimo Cæsar auxilium tulit:
namque ejus adventu hostes constiterunt, nostri se
2 ex timore receperunt. Quo facto, ad lacessendum
et ad committendum prœlium alienum esse tempus
arbitratus, suo se loco continuit, et, brevi tempore
3 intermisso, in castra legiones reduxit. Dum hæc
geruntur, nostris omnibus occupatis, qui erant in
4 agris, reliqui discesserunt. Sequutæ sunt continuos
complures dies tempestates, quæ et nostros in castris
5 continerent, et hostem a pugnā prohiberent. Interim
barbari nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt, paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis prædicaverunt, et,
quanta prædæ faciendæ atque in perpetuum sui
liberandi facultas daretur, si Romanos castris
6 expulissent, demonstraverunt. His rebus celeriter
magnā multitudine peditatūs equitatūsque coactā,
ad castra venerunt.

XXXV.

The Britons receive a check.

1 Cæsar, esti idem, quod superioribus diebus
acciderat, fore videbat, ut, si essent hostes pulsi,

celeritate periculum effugerent; tamen nactus
equites circiter triginta, quos Commius Atrebas, de
quo antè dictum est, secum transportaverat, legiones
2 in acie pro castris constituit. Commisso prœlio.
diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre
3 non potuerunt, ac terga verterunt. Quos tanto
spatio sequuti, quantum cursu et viribus efficere
potuerunt, complures ex iis occiderunt; deinde,
omnibus longè latèque afflictis incensisque, se in
castra receperunt.

XXXVI.

Cæsar returns to Gaul.

1 Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi ad Cæsarem de
pace, venerunt. His Cæsar numerum obsidum,
quem antea imperaverat, duplicavit, eosque in
continentem adduci jussit, quòd, propinquā die
æquinoctii, infirmis navibus, hiemi navigationem
3 subjiciendam non existimbat. Ipse, idoneam tem-
pestatem nactus, paulo post mediam noctem naves
solvit, quæ omnes incolumes ad continentem per-
venerunt; sed ex iis onerariæ duæ eosdem, quos
reliquæ, portūs capere non potuerunt, et paulo
infrā delatæ sunt.

(*From Book V. c. 8.*)

CÆSAR MAKES A SECOND EXPEDITION TO BRITAIN.

VIII.

His landing in Kent is unopposed.

1 His rebus gestis, Labieno in continenti cum tribus
legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut
portūs tueretur et rem frumentariam provideret,
quæque in Galliā gererentur cognosceret, consili-
umque pro tempore et pro re caperet, ipse cum
quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem
in continenti relinquebat, solis occasu naves solvit,
et leni Africo provectus, mediā circiter nocte vento
intermisso, cursum non tenuit, et longiùs delatus
æstu, ortā luce, sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam
2 conspexit. Tum rursus, æstūs commutationem
sequutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ
caperet, quà optimum esse egressum superiore æstate
3 cognoverat. Quā in re admodum fuit militum
virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusvue navigiis,
non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium
4 cursum adæquârunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam
omnibus navibus meridiano fere tempore: neque in
eo loco hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex
captivis comperit, quum magnæ manūs eò convenis-
sent, multitudine navium perterritæ (quæ cum
annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi

fecerat, amplius octingentis uno erant visæ tempore), a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdiderant.

IX.

Cæsar takes a fortified place in the woods.

1 Cæsar, exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo
capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium
copiæ consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare
relictis et equitibus trecentis, qui præsidio navibus
essent, de tertiā vigiliā ad hostes contendit, eò
minùs veritus navibus, quòd in litore molli atque
aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat; et præ-
2 sidio navibus Quintum Atrium præfecit. Ipse,
noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duodecim,
3 hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque
essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore
nostros prohibere et prœlium committere cœperunt.
4 Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdiderunt, locum
nacti, egregiè et naturā et opere munitum, quem
domestici belli, ut videbatur, causā, jam ante præpar-
averant; nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes
5 introitūs erant præclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugn-
abant, nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi pro-
6 hibebant. At milites legionis septimæ, testudine
factā et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum
ceperunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneri-
7 bus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longius Cæsar

prosequi vetuit et quòd, loci naturam ignorabat, et quòd, magnā parte diei consumptā, munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

X.

Cæsar learns that a storm has destroyed his ships.

1 Postridie ejus diei mane tripartitò milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fuge-
2 rant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, superiore nocte, maximā coortā tempestate, propé omnes nāves afflictas atque in litore ejectas esse; quòd neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

XI.

The ships repaired. Cassivellaun chosen supreme Chief by the Britons. Cæsar marches against him.

1 His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocare atque itinere desistere jubet: ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fere, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coràm perspicit, sic ut, amissis circitèr quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici
2 posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legioni

bus fabros delegit, et ex continenti alios arcessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut quàm plurimas posset, iis legionibus quæ sint apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multæ operæ ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci
3 et cum castris unā munitione conjungi. In his rebus circitèr dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis.
4 Subductis navibus castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, præsidio navibus reliquit:
5 ipse eòdem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiæ Britannorum convenerant, summā imperii bellique administrandi communi consilio permissā Cassivellauno, cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter
6 millia pasuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant: sed nostro adventu permoti Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque præfecerant.

CÆSAR DIGRESSES INTO A DESCRIPTION OF BRITAIN.

XII.

The Inhabitants of the Coast and of the Interior. The Island Products.

1 Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos

natos in insulā ipsā memoriā proditum dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causā ex Belgis transierant: qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi reman-
2 serunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque ædificia, fere Gallicis consimilia: pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examin-
3 atis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia: ære utuntur importato.
4 Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliā, est præter
5 fagum atque abietem. Leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare fas non putant; hæc tamen alunt
6 animi voluptatisque causā. Loca sunt temperatiora, quàm in Galliā, remissioribus frigoribus.

XIII.

The shape of the Island.

1 Insula naturā triquetra, cujus unum latus
2 est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus —qui est ad Cantium, quò fere omnes ex Galliā naves appelluntur—ad orientem solem, inferior ad meri-
3 diem, spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum
4 quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, quā ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia; sed

pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Galliā, est in
5 Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ
appellatur Mona; complures præterea minores
objectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis non-
nulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumā
6 esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus
reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquā mensuris breviores
7 esse quàm in continente, noctes videbamus. Hujus
est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, septin-
8 gentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones,
cui parti nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angulus
lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat: huic millia
passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existim-
9 atur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies cent-
um millium passuum.

XIV.

Kent is most civilized. The Britons dye themselves with Woad. Their Marriage Institutions combine Polyandry and Polygamy.

1 Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui
Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis;
neque multùm a Gallicā differunt consuetudine.
Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et
2 carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò
se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit
colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnā aspectu:
capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis

3 rasī præter caput et labrum superius. Uxores
habent deni duodenique inter se communes, et
maximè fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum
liberis; sed, siqui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur
liberi, quo primùm virgo quæque deducta est.

CÆSAR RESUMES HIS NARRATIVE.

XV.

The troops attacked while fortifying their Camp. Death of Q. Laberius.

1 Equites hostium essedariique acriter prœlio
cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut
nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque
eos in silvas collesque compulerint: sed, compluri-
bus interfectis, cupidiùs insequuti, nonnulos ex suis
2 amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus
nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum,
subitò se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto,
qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter
pugnaverunt: duabusque submissis cohortibus a
Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duarum, quum
hæ, perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se, con-
stitissent, novo genere pugnæ perterritis nostris, per
medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde in-
3 columes receperunt. Eo die Quintus Laberius
4 Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus
immissis cohortibus, repelluntur.

XVI.

Digression on the British Tactics.

1 Toto hoc in genere pugnæ, quum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est, nostros propter gravitatem armaturæ—quòd neque insequi cedentes possent, neque ab signis discedere auderunt—minùs aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem; equites autem magno cum periculo dimicare, propterea quòd illi etiam consultò plerumque cederent, et quum paulùm ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis disilirent, et pedibus dispari prœlio con-
2 tenderent. Equestris autem prœlii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum
3 inferebat. Accedebat huc, ut, nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis prœliarentur, stationesque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent.

XVII.

The Britons sustain a decisive defeat.

1 Postero die procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, rarique se ostendere et leniùs, quàm pridie, nostros equites prœlio lacessere cœpe-
2 runt. Sed meridie, quum Cæsar pabulandi causā tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus parti-

bus ad pablatores advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis
3 legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in
eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi
fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, quum post
se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt:
magnoque eorum numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis desiliendi
4 faculatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, quæ
undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt: neque
post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis
hostes contenderunt.

XVIII.

Cæsar marches to the Thames.

1 Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen
Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit;
quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc
2 ægre, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset. animum
advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse
copias hostium instructas: ripa autem erat acutis
sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub
3 aquā defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus
cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso
4 equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed eā
celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, quum capite
solo ex aquā exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum
atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque
dimitterent ac se fugæ mandarent.

XIX.

Fabian Tactics of Cassivellaun.

1 Cassivellaunus, ut suprà demonstravimus, omni depositā spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque ex viā excedebat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberiùs prædandi vastandique causā, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latiùs vagari prohibe-
2 bat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longiùs ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur, et tantùm in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantùm labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

XX.

The Trinobantes are friendly.

1 Interim Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum regionum civitas—ex quā Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem sequutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat; cujus pater Imanuentius in eā civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a

Cassivellauno, ipse fugā mortem vitaverat—legatos
ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese ei dedi-
turos atque imperata facturos: petunt, ut Mandubra-
tium ab injuriā Cassivellauni defendat, atque in
civitatem mittat, qui præsit imperiumque obtineat.
2 His Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumen-
tumque exercitui, Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit.
Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum
frumentaque miserunt.

XXI.

Cæsar captures the Town of Cassivellaun.

1 Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum
injuriā prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites,
Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis sese Cæsari
2 dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco
oppidum Cassivellauni abesse, silvis paludibusque
munitum, quò satis magnus hominum pecorisque
3 numerus convenerit. (Oppidum autem Britanni
vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossā
munierunt, quò incursionis hostium vitandæ causā
4 convenire consuêrunt.) Eò proficiscitur cum
legionibus: locum reperit egregiè naturā atque opere
munitum; tamen hùnc duabus ex partibus oppugn-
5 are contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum
nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliā ex
6 parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pec-

oris repertus, multique in fugā sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

XXII.

Submission of Cassivellaun.

1 Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivellaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprà demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuntios mittis, atque his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso adoriantur atque
2 oppugnent. Ii quum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione factā, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes re-
3 duxerunt. Cassivellaunus, hoc prœlio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos, per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset hiemem in continenti propter repentinos Galliæ motūs agere neque multum æstatis superesset, atque id facile extrahi posse intelligeret, obsides imperat, et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis Populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit: interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno, ne Mandubratio, neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

XXIII.

Cæsar returns to Gallia.

1 Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare,

2 naves invenit refectas. His deductis, quòd et
captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ
tempestate deperierant naves, duobus commeatibus
3 exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex
tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque
hoc, neque superiore anno, ullà omnino navis, quæ
milites portaret, desideraretur : at ex iis, quæ inanes
ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, et prioris com-
meatūs expositis militibus, et suas postea Labienus
faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta, perpaucæ loc-
4 um caperent ; reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas
quum aliquamdiu Cæsare frustra exspectasset, ne
anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd
æquinoctium suberat, necessariò angustiùs milites
collocavit, ac, summā tranquillitate consèquutā, sec-
undā initā quum solvisset vigiliā, primā luce terram
attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

NOTES TO

CÆSAR'S BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

BOOK IV.—20.

1. *A small part of the summer being left, Cæsar, although in those regions, because all Gallia inclines towards the North, the winters are early.*

Exigua parte relicta, ablative-absolute construction. The ablative case (Casus Ablativus) was a term invented by Cæsar in his work on Grammar.

Cæsar : name of uncertain origin ; acc. some from an exploit with an elephant in Africa,—the word meaning elephant in Moorish ; acc. others, from the entrance into life of the first of the name by what is now called the Cæsarean operation,—Cæsus ab utero matris ; acc. others, from the hair,—Cæsaries ; acc. others, from the colour of the eyes.

Locis : note the irregular declension of this word.

Britannia.—Native Celtic name, identical with *Breton* on the mainland.

Contendit, a word often used by Cæsar to express prompt action.

Quod...arbitrabatur. Observe that Cæsar generally reserves the leading verb for the close of the sentence—tr. *because in almost all the Gallic wars he understood* (the imperfect marks continuous action) *that aid was furnished to our enemies from thence.*

Omnibus bellis ; ablative of time.—Harkness, 426, 1.

Hostibus nostris ; the dative of acquisition.

Sub in subministrata, implies *secrecy—had been secretly furnished.*

ET SI TEMPUS—tr. *and if the time of year should-be-insufficient to prosecute-war, yet he was of opinion that it would be of great use to himself, if only he had visited the island, had examined the race of men, the location, the harbours, the approaches.*

AD BELLUM GERENDUM. The gerundive construction so common in Cæsar.

USUI, SIBI—the double dative after FORE.

ADITUS. Cicero writing to Atticus (iv. 10) at this time, mentions that Britain had ADITUS MUNITOS MIRIFICIS MODIS—whether he meant the cliffs of Dover or the Goodwin Sands.

QUÆ OMNIA—*all which were almost unknown to the Gauls.*

GALLIS—the dative of Possessor with SUM.—Harkness, 387.

2. *For neither does any one resort thither except traders.*

.... IIS IPSIS: dative of Possessor.

NOTUM EST .... to the Phœnician and other merchants. They only resorted to the sea-coast, as there were the Cornish tin-mines, the pearl-fisheries, and other sources of the few products sought for.—*Nor to these themselves is anything known except the sea-coast, and those regions which are opposite Gallia.* 3. *The merchants being summoned to himself from every side, he was able to ascertain* (observe verb at end of sentence) *neither how great was the size of the island, nor what or how great nations were inhabiting it, nor what practice of war they had, nor what institutions they used, nor what harbours were suited to an* (unusally) *great number of ships.*" Observe the POTERAT at end of sentence, being the direct statement of a fact, is in the indicative mood, the other verbs being dependent and hypothetical, are in the subjunctive.

21.

1. *To ascertain these things, before he makes the attempt, thinking Caius Volusenus a fit person, he sends him in advance with a long ship.*

AD HÆC COGNOSCENDA; gerundive construction with preposition AD.—Harkness, 565, 1. Acc. Suetonius, Cæsar made this exploratory visit in person.

NAVIS LONGA, a ship of war, of greater length than the mer-

chant ships. NAVES ONERARIÆ. The former were chiefly propelled by oars, of which some had three rows or banks—TRIREMES—some four or five. There was a deck for fighting at the prow or poop, the prow was armed with a metal beak, or ROSTRA, with which to sink the enemy. A helmet was carried at the mast-head by the NAVIS LONGA, a basket by the trading ships. CAINS VOLUSENUS QUADRATUS, a trusted officer.

2. HUIC MANDAT: *he directs him, all things being explored, to return to himself as soon as possible.*

UTI .... REVERTATUR; the subjunctive of Mixed Purpose with UT.—Harkness, 492, 2.

IPSE .... *He himself with all his forces marches against the Morini, because from thence was the shortest passage into Britain.* The Morini were a tribe of Gallia Belgica, on the coast opposite Cantium or Kent.

4. *Hither he orders to assemble ships from every-quarter from the neighbouring regions, and the fleet which he had made in the former summer for the war with the Veneti.* The Veneti were a nation of Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Vannes.*

5. INTERIM. *Meantime his design been known, and by traders carried to the Britons, ambassadors come to him from several states of that island to promise that they would give hostages, and obey the empire of the Roman people.*

COMPLURIBUS—CIVITATIBUS—the Britons, like all Celtic peoples, being broken up into a number of clans.

QUI POLLICEANTUR; subjunctive of purpose.—Harkness, 500.

6. *Who being heard, having made liberal promises, and having exhorted them to persevere in that sentiment, he sends them home, with Comm.* This chief afterwards revolted against Cæsar; he was in the end reduced to submission by Antonius. The Atrebates were a tribe of Gallia Belgica, south-east of the Morini.

MAGNI HABEBATUR—MAGNI is the genitive of quantity or price. —Harkness, 396. iv.—*was held of high value.*

7. IMPERAT, the *direct* verb in the indicative; those which follow are subordinate and admit a doubt, in the subjunctive.

He orders him to visit as many states as he can and to exhort them to follow fidelity to the Roman people. (POPULI R. is the objective genitive of *possession*—Harkness, 396, ii.), *and to announce that he himself was coming thither speedily.*

8. QUANTUM. *As-much-of opportunity as could be given to him who did not dare to go out from his ship and entrust himself to the barbarians.*

QUI NON AUDERET. Subjunctive of *cause.*—Harkness, 517.

BARBARIS, a Greek phrase supposed to mean people of indistinct speech, but borrowed by the Romans and applied to all but themselves or the Greeks.

PERSPEXISSET; the subordinate verb is in the subjunctive.

22.

1. NAVIUM PARANDARUM; the legionary-soldiers and fabri or mechanics of each legion worked at ship-building.

QUI SE EXCUSARENT—the subjunctive of Purpose; *in order to excuse themselves for their design of the former occasion, because barbarous men, and ignorant of our policy, had made war on the Roman people, and* (in order-to) *promise that they would do what he should have ordered.* "Our policy," which was "to spare the vanquished and to crush the proud."

2. *Considering that this had happened sufficiently favourably to himself, because he neither wished to leave an enemy behind his back,* (to which Cæsar had great objection,) *nor had room for making war, on account of the time of year,* nor considered that those occupations of such slight matters should be preferred to Britain, he therefore enjoined on them a great number of hostages. The expedition to Britain justified Cæsar's estimate of its importance; it was more admired at Rome than his more practical services against the Gauls or Germans.

3. EOS; the "HIS" of the last sentence.

4. NAVES ONERARIÆ were trading vessels.

QUOT SATIS; as many as he thought to be sufficient to transport ten legions. The legion in Cæsar's army consisted of about 4,000 men, it had a complement usually of 300 horse. The QUÆS-

TORES MILITARES were the paymasters of the army, they collected the imposts, and acted for the Consul or prætor in his absence. The Legati were chosen by the Consul, and formed as it were his staff. The Præfecti, commandants of allied forces, ranking with the tribunes of the Roman army.

5. *To this were added eighteen ships of burden, which at a distance of eight miles from the place, were held by the wind, from being able to come into the same harbours.*

5. QUOMINUS POSSENT; subjunctive of purpose.

6. Equitibus—the indirect object is in the dative.

7. *The rest of the army he gave to Quintus to be led against (in) the Menapii.*

QUOD SATIS, i.e., to secure his retreat from Britain.

23.

1. *These things being arranged, having obtained a fit season for navigation, in about the third watch of the night he set sail, and ordered the cavalry to advance to the further port, and to embark and follow him.* The "portus" was called Itius, close to Calais. The third watch was about midnight. The period from sunset to dawn was divided into four equal spaces—the Vigiliæ—each Vigilia containing three hours.

IPSE, HORA DIEI; *he himself about the fourth hour of the day with the first ships got-close-to Britain, and there saw armed forces of enemies drawn up on all the hills.* This was about 10 a.m.; the landing took place near Dover.

2. *Of which place this was the nature. The sea was bounded by mountains so steep that a dart could be thrown from the higher places to the shore*, i.e., was commanded by the heights.

3. *Having considered this by no means a suitable place for disembarking, he waited at anchor to the ninth hour till the other ships should arrive;* the ninth, i.e., three o'clock in the afternoon.

4. COGNOSSET, VELLET, OSTENDIT; observe the sequence of tenses in the subjective—he shows them what he had *already* learned—and what he then was wishing.

MONUITQUE—*and advised them, that, as the practice of military science, especially as naval matters required, all operations should be carried out at a sign and to time* This address previous to the landing, corresponded to the brief speech which it was the custom for the General to deliver just before action.

5. DATO SIGNO.—*The signal having been given and the anchors weighed.*

24.

1. ESSEDARIIS.—The drivers of the esseda or essedum, a two-wheeled war chariot of Belgian origin. The essedum was left on the higher ground, while its occupants descended to the beach to fight the disembarking Romans. When driven back they fled away in the chariot. 2. *There was from these causes the greatest difficulty because the ships, on account of their size, could not be moored except in deep water, but the soldiers, the localities being unknown, their hands embarrassed, being oppressed with a great and heavy load of arms, had-at-one-and-the-same-time to leap from the ship, and gain a footing 'mid the waves, and to fight with the enemies.* Impeditis; with their weapons.—ARMORUM; properly *defensive* armour.—MILITIBUS; connect with DESILIENDUM, CONSISTENDUM, and PUGNANDUM, the dative of the agent.—Harkness, 388.

3. OMNIBUS; ablative of the cause.—PER IN PERTERITI, has an *intensitive* force, *thoroughly-terrified;* GENERIS—IMPERITI; genitive after adjectives of *knowledge.*—Harkness, 388. ALACRITATE AC STUDIIS; ablative of UTOR.—See Harkness, 419. *Did not use the same promptness and zeal which they were accustomed (to use) in their pedestrian (i.e., land) battles.*

25.

1. *Which when Cæsar perceived he ordered*—(JUSSIT at end of sentence)—*the long ships, of which both the appearance was more unfamiliar to the barbarians, and their movement readier for use, to be removed a little from the trading ships, and to be urged by oars.* The NAVES LONGÆ or war ships were chiefly worked by oars, the NAVES ONERARIÆ by sails.—ATQUE INDE; *and thence the enemy*

to be assailed and forced away by slings, arrows, engines. USUI and NOSTRIS are the double dative of person and thing, after FUIT.

26.

1. *Both sides fought briskly.* 2. *Our men, however, because they could neither keep their ranks, nor get a firm footing, nor follow their standard closely,* (sub-sequi) *and each from a different ship was attaching himself to whatever standard he met, were greatly* (MAGNO OPERE) *confused.*—SIGNIS, either the eagles, or the separate flags of Cohort or Centuria.—HOSTES VERO : *but the enemy,* (this word is singular in English, plural in Latin) *all the shallow-places being familiar.*—*Con* in CONJICIEBANT, "threw a *volley.*" 3. ANIMUM ADVERTISSET. These two words are generally contracted into "ANIMADVERTISSET."—SCAPHAS LONGARUM ; *the boats of the long ships.* SPECULATORIA NAVIGIA ; *exploration boats,* fast-sailing vessels of light burden, painted green, so as to be less conspicuous. 4. CURSUM TENERE. *To maintain their course,* i.e., to reach Britain as proposed. 5. *This one particular was deficient to Cæsar of his former* (*i.e., usual*) *fortune.*

27.

1. ATQUE is here used after SIMUL, though in the preceding chapter SIMUL stands alone. 2. ORATORIS MODO .... ORATOR is often used as equivalent to LEGATUS.—PERFERRET—DEFERRET is preferred by Long.—PRÆLIO FACTO. The ablative-absolute is a favourite construction with Cæsar.—IN MULTITUDINEM ; the nobles or chiefs laid the blame of hostilities on the populace. 4. *Cæsar complaining that when of-their-own-accord,* (ultro) *ambassadors being sent to the continent they had sought peace from him, they had made war without cause, said he forgave their imprudence, and commanded hostages.* 5. REMIGRARE IN AGROS ; *to go back to their lands,* war being over.

28.

1. POST DIEM QUARTAM QUAM ; *on the fourth day after they arrived in Britain.*—QUAM is a relative pronoun here, it should be quem for agreement with DIEM, but has became an established

phrase; also instead of "QUA" *after the fourth day on which*, it is *attracted* by DIEM into the accusative. Other grammarians regard QUAM as an adverb—part of POST-QUAM, separated by *tmesis.*—QUÆ EQUITES SUSTULERANT. Why is the indicative here used, instead of the subjunctive SUSTULISSENT? SUPERIORE PORTU, called "ULTERIOR PORTUS," in c. xxiii. ANCHORIS—of these there were several to each ship, (the ship in which St. Paul sailed had four.—Acts xxvii: 29.) They were thrown from the prow.

29.

1. LUNA PLENA.—Kraner calculates that as the full moon fell on September 9th and 10th of the year 55, B.C., therefore Cæsar must have landed in Britain on September 6th.—QUI DIES. *Which day is wont to cause the greatest tides on the ocean*, as distinguished from the tideless Mediterranean.

2. CURAVERAT. Though the verb of the subordinate clause, is in the *indicative*, because it states a *fact.*

NEQUE ULLA. *Nor was any opportunity given to our men either of managing them or of helping.*

3. FUNIBUS. *The cables, the anchors, and other equipments being lost*, i.e., the REMI or oars.

ET QUOD. "*And because it was evident to all that they must winter in Gaul, corn had not been provided in these regions for the winter.*

30.

1. PRINCIPES, is subject of the verb DUXERUNT, far on in this long sentence.

ET PAUCITATEM MILITUM. *And (since) they understood the small number of the soldiers from the smallness of the camp.*

QUÆ HOC ERANT ANGUSTIORA. Cæsar uses the ablative of the the demonstrative HIC in a causal sense with the comparative.

2. RURSUS, not; *a conspiracy being again formed*, but, "a conspiracy being *formed in the opposite direction.*"

31.

1. TAMEN ET EX EVENTU NAVIUM. *Yet both from what had hap-*

pened to the ships, and from this fact that they had suspended giving hostages.

2. AD OMNES CASUS. *To meet all results.*

SUBSIDIA, i.e., corn and material for repairs of ships.

ÆRE. Brass or bronze. *Æs* is the Sanscrit "*ais,*" English *iron*, the earliest name of metal; perhaps connected with the root AR, to *plough*. It was used to strengthen the rostra. Horace speaks of the "ÆRATA TRIREMIS."

3. EFFICIT UT POSSET. A graceful construction to express potentiality.

32.

1. SEPTIMA. The legions which invaded Britain were the seventh and tenth. The tenth was Cæsar's favorite legion. He had about fourteen legions in all.

NEQUE ULLA. *And no suspicion of war occurring at that time, some of the people,* (i.e., the Britons) *were remaining in camp. Some even frequently came into our camp.*

STATIONE. Usually a cohort was left to guard each gate.

ITER FECISSET. Had *probably* marched.

2. DUAS EX RELIQUIS. *Two of the others to take their place on guard.*

3. CONFERTA LEGIONE. Cæsar as usual has the ablative construction, instead of "in legionem confertam."

4. TUM DISPERSOS. *Then having suddenly attacked them dispersed, their arms laid aside, occupied in reaping.*

INCERTIS ORDINIBUS. As their ranks were in confusion.

33.

1. The war chariot was probably an institution of the Aryan race. It was the Homeric method of fighting.

PRIMO PER OMNES PARTES. *At first they drive about in every direction, and by the very alarm (caused by) the horses and by the noise of the wheels generally disturb the ranks.*

PEDIBUS PRÆLIANTUR. *Fight on foot.*

2. The ESSEDUM held two, like the Homeric chariot, the

AURIGA and the ESSEDARIUS. The latter fought while the former looked to the horses.

3. ET BREVI MODERARI. *And quickly to check and turn them.*

PER TEMONEM; TEMO, the pole; JUGUM, the yoke which held the horses' heads together.

34.

1. QUIBUS REBUS. The ablative absolute.

AT PERTURBATIS NOSTRIS. An ablative absolute. Cæsar's fondness for this construction here, as often elsewhere, leads him into a somewhat inelegant crowding together of ablatives.

2. AD LACESSENDUM. *Thinking the time unfavorable to provoke or engage in battle.*

3. RELIQUI, i.e., the rest of the Britons.

DISCESSERUNT, i.e., went off to join their countrymen.

4. QUE .... CONTINERENT. *Which had the effect of.* The verb to some degree hypothetical, is subjunctive.

5. *By these means a large number of infantry and cavalry being brought together.*

35.

1. NACTUS. *Having had the good fortune to obtain.*

2. COMMISSO PRÆLIO. A technical military phrase. *The battle being joined.*

3. *When having pursued over as great a space as they could accomplish by running and strength.*

36.

1. It is evident that the Britons had ships, as they could send hostages to the main land.

QUOD PROPINQUA DIE. Because the day of the equinox being near, Cæsar was aware that this period would be stormy.

3. NACTUS here also connoters the meaning of *good fortune.*

SED EX IIS. *But of these ten were not able to reach the same ports with the others and were carried a little below,* i.e., further South.

BOOK V.—§ 23.

1. LABIENUS was Cæsar's principal legate in Gallia. In the civil war he deserted Cæsar, and was killed at Munda.

UT PORTUS TUERETUR. *To secure the harbours and make provision for the supply of corn.* Another reading is "rem frumentoriam" which would mean to supply corn. RES is so used in RES PUBLICA, RES BELLICA.

LENI APRICO. *By a mild south-west wind.* The wind which blew from Africa Propria. The leading clause in this long and complicated sentence is "ipse solvit."

2. *Then again, having followed the change of tides*, i.e., the ebb tide, the flood tide having carried him out of his course.

3. VIRTUS. *The manliness.*

VECTORIIS GRAVIBUSQUE NAVIGIIS. *In transports and heavy-laden vessels.*

4. QUÆ CUM ANNOTINIS. Generally understood *with the ships of the year before.* Long prefers to render ANNOTINIS, *the provision ships.*

AMPLIUS OCTINGENTIS. The ablative after the comparative.

9.

QUOD IN LITTORE MOLLI ATQUE APERTO. *In a sandy and open coast*, not having the view shut out by cliffs.

3. AD FLUMEN. The *Stour*, ten miles from *Deal.*

4. NAM CREBRIS. *For, quantities of trees being cut down, all approaches were blocked up.*

5. EX SILVIS. Because they shot their arrows from the breastwork.

6. TESTUDINE FACTA. "A tortoise-work being formed." The "TESTUDO" was a body of soldiers protected against missiles by their locked shields held up together with the left arms.

7. MUNITIONI CASTRORUM. Cæsar was most particular about constructing a fortified camp at the end of each day's march..

10.

1. *The day after that day, he sent early in the morning soldiers* (MILITES here mean PEDITES) *and cavalry on an expedition, in three divisions.*

2. ITINERIS is the partitive genitive.

QUAM JAM EXTREMI. The rear *of the enemy.*

11.

1. IPSE REVERTITUR. Middle force of REVERTITUR.

CORAM. *He sees in person.*

2. FABROS. *Skilled* workmen attached to the legion.

4. SUBDUCTIS NAVIBUS. As the ships at Troy in Homer.

5. TAMESIS. Cæsar only knew of this river what he had found to be its distance from his place of landing, eighty miles.

12.

1. MEMORIÆ PRODITUM. *Handed down by tradition—writing* being unknown.

2. The Gallic houses were large, of a round shape, and often thatched.

3. They use for money either brass or oblong pieces of wire, ascertained to be of a certain weight.

PLUMBUM ALBUM. *Tin.*

4. *Wood of every kind there is, as in Gallia, except beech and pine.*

5. REMISSIORIBUS. *The cold being less severe.*

13.

1. TRIQUETRA. *Triangular.* But it was not circumnavigated till the time of Agricola.

2. CANTIUM. Kant or kent, a Celtic word meaning "corner."

5. MONA is the Isle of Man, not Anglesey, which was also called *Mona;* the MINORES INSULÆ, those on the west coast of Scotland.—DE QUIBUS. *Of which islands some have written that*

night continues for thirty successive days at the winter solstice. (Dec. 22.) This was a mistake. Cæsar seems to have obtained information from some treatises (QUIDAM SCRIPSERUNT) lost to us.

6. CERTIS, i.e., *by accurate water measure.* The CLEPSYDRA or water-clock, an invention recently brought to Rome from Greece.

14.

3. VITRO. VITRUM is cognate to "*woad.*" This plant is still cultivated in France, as an adulteration of indigo.

4. UXORES HABENT. This means that ten or twelve had *each* a wife, and *all* the wives of the ten or twelve were in common.

DEDUCTA, i.e., DOMUM. Led home, i.e., married.

15.

2. INTERMISSO SPATIO. *After a brief interval.* ATQUE IIS PRIMIS—the PRIMA COHORS had more men than the others.

3. Cæsar mentions his officer's death. The brief, proud sentence is sufficient praise. LAUS A LAUDATO.

16.

1. *In all this species of fighting, when this struggle was carried on before the eyes of all and before the camp, it was plain that our men on account of the weight of their arms, because they could neither pursue the retreating, nor dared to leave their standards, were less fitted for a foe of this kind.* General Braddock repeated this experience in 1755.

DISPARI PRÆLIO. *In an unequal kind of fighting.*

2. *But the manner of the fighting of the cavalry whether retreating or pursuing, brought equal and identical danger.*

3. NUMQUAM CONFERTI. Never in phalanx or close order, like the Romans. ATQUE ALIOS ALII. *And one relieved the other in succession, and untried and fresh took the places of the exhausted ones.*

17.

2. CAIUS TREBONIUS, a political supporter of Cæsar, afterwards one of his assassins. Cicero addressed four of his letters to this Trebonius.

NON ABSISTERENT, i.e, *to get quite close to.*

3. *Our men, an attack on them being made with vigor, routed them.*

SUBSIDIIS CONFISI. *Making sure of support.*

4. SUMMIS COPIIS. *With their entire force.*

18.

1. CONSILIO. Their policy of avoiding battle. TAMESIS or TAMESA in later Latin, Long considers the place where Cæsar crossed the Thames to have probably been Kingston-on-Thames.

2. RIPA AUTEM. *But the bank was defended by sharp stakes fastened before it, and stakes of the same kind fixed under the water were covered by the river.*

4. QUUM CAPITE. *Though by the head alone they were above the water.*

19.

1. CASSIVELLAUNUS—SERVABAT.

OMNI DEPOSITA, i.e., *all hope of a struggle being abandoned.*

OMNIBUSQUE VIIS NOTIS. *And from all the well-known avenues and lanes was sending out essedarii from the woods.*

2. RELĪNQUEBATUR: *It only remained that Cæsar did not allow them to straggle too far from the line of the legions, and that damage should be inflicted* (impersonal construction) *on the enemy, in wasting lands and making conflagrations only as far as the soldiers of the legion could effect by their strength and power of marching.* Cæsar speaks with a true conqueror's unconcern of the devastation and conflagration which everywhere attended his march.

20.

1. TRINOBANTES: The men of Essex. Cæsar was probably guided on his march by their Prince, MANDUBRATIUS. The

willingness of the Trinobantes to accept Cæsar's interference to support the chief of their clan, which is all that "regnum" means here, was no doubt very damaging to the British Confederacy under Cassivellaun. It is an anticipation of the history of all Celtic nations with their clan-system.

21.

1. The British tribes enumerated here by Cæsar are difficult to identify, excepting by the names, some of which seem to survive, *e.g.*, the *Bitroci* in the modern *Berks.* The "hundred" of *Cassio* in the county of Berks may, Camden thinks, preserve the name of the *Cassi.*

2. Ex eo loco: Cæsar's position among the friendly Trinobants, where he had received from them the hostages and corn. The "town" of Cassivellaun, here spoken of, was called in the British Celtic "*tun*" (our "*town*,") in late Latin rendered "*dunum.*" It was a royal fort similar to the *rath* (place of the *re* or *rex*) at Tara. The site has been identified with *Verulamium* or *Verulam*, now St. Albans, where a portion of the old Roman city still stands. The word "town" is still used in country districts in Canada, without implying any large collection of dwellings.

3. This method of fortification with a fosse and stakes is the earliest known to history, and is probably derived from the lake-dwellers in prehistoric Europe.

4. *Thither he marches with the legions; he finds the position well fortified by nature and work, yet he attempts to storm it on two sides.*

5. The heavy armour and the formidable short sword gave the Roman legionary the advantage in this hand-to-hand fight.

22.

1. Observe the names of the chiefs of Kent: their ending in *rix* and *ax*, akin to the Celtic *re*, the Sanscrit *rajah*, the Latin *rex.* The British tactics boldly aimed at cutting off Cæsar's retreat.

4. Cæsar dreaded those sudden insurrections of the Gauls to which the name *tumult* was originally applied. We also learn from Strabo of mutiny among the legions left in Gallia.

5. The tribute Cæsar imposed was, of course, never paid, yet Strabo says that he carried off much plunder; and Cicero's letter to Atticus evidently shews that a considerable number of slaves were taken from Britain. The impression at Rome of Cæsar's invasion of Britain is seen in the *vers de Societe* of Catullus, written at the time, and still more from the fact that an embassy of British chiefs waited on Augustus with presents and tokens of subjection.

23.

2. These are the captives referred to by Cicero; it was the custom of Cæsar to pay his expenses by the sale of great numbers of slaves, who were in great demand from the large extent of Italy cultivated by slave-labour.

4. The autumnal equinox of that year determines accurately the date of Cæsar's visit; he must have returned to Gallia before the end of September.

BELLUM BRITANNICUM.

VOCABULARY.

ā; see ab.

ăb, (cf. ἀπό Sans. *apa*=*napa*)prep. with abl,—*from, away from; on the side of, in the direction of;* when joined to a noun denoting distance, *away, off;* with the agent,—*by.*

abdo, dĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum, (*ab*, away, *do*, I put) v. tr.—*I hide, conceal;* with acc. of pron., *conceal one's self* by removing. P. abdor, di, ditus sum.

ăbesse, pres. inf. of absum, q. v.

ăbĭes, etis, f. (*ab*, away; *eo*, I go; cf. ἐλάτη from ἐλαύνω)—*the silver fir.*

absisto, sistĕre, stĭti, stitum, (*ab*, away; *sisto*, by redup. from *sto*, I stand) v. intr.—*I stand away from, depart from.*

absum, esse, fui, (*ab*, away; *sum*, I am) v. intr.—*I am away, am distant.*

āc, (contracted for *atque*, and in classical Latin only used before consonants) conj.—*and also; and besides.* It always conveys the notion of an event of greater importance being added to the previous one.

accēdo, dĕre, cessi, cessum, (*ad*, to; *cedo*, I go) v. intr.—*I am added,* unipers. accedebat—*it was added;* accessum est—*it was approached.*

acceptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of accipio, q. v.

accīdo, ĕre, cidi, (*ad*, to; *cădo*, I fall) v. intr.—*I happen, come to pass;* unipers. accidit, *it happened.*

accipio, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (*ad*, to; *căpio*, I take) v. tr.—*I receive,* P. accĭpior, accĭpi, ceptus sum.

ăcĭes, ĭēi, f., (*ac*, stem of ăcŭo, I sharpen; cf. *axe;* ἀκή, a sharp point) an edge, hence—*line of battle, order of battle.*

ācrĭter, ācrĭus, ācerrĭme, (*acer*, sharp) adv.—*keenly, vigorously, sharply.*

ăcūtus, a, um, (*acuo*, I sharpen) adj.—*sharpened, sharp, pointed.*

ăd, (cf. *do*, and δίδωμι) prep. gov. acc.—*to, towards; for, for the purpose of; unto;* after idoneus,—*for; until,* of time; *on, at; on, upon; to, against; in the direction of, towards; in respect to.*

ădæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, intensive, and *æquo*, I make equal) v. tr.—*I keep pace with.* P. adæquor, ari, ātus sum.

addūco, dūcere, duxi, ductum, (*ad*, to; *dūco*, I lead) v. tr.—*I lead, lead on, induce, persuade, bring in;* P. addūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

adductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of addūco, q. v.

ădĕo, īre, ĭvi, ĭtum, (*ad*, to; *eo*, I go, cf. ἰέναι) v. intr.—*I go to, approach, visit.*

ădĕo, (*ad*, to; *is*, he) adv.—*so, to such an extent.*

ădĭtus, ūs, m. (*adeo*, I go to)—*an approach, means of approach.*

adjectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of adjicio, q. v.

ădjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*ad*, to; *jacio*, I throw) v. tr.—*I cast*, or *throw upon, throw up.* P. ădjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

admĭnistrandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of admĭnistro, q. v.

admĭnistratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of admĭnistro, q. v.

admĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to; *ministro*, I serve) v. tr.—*I manage, perform a service, execute.* P. admĭnistror, āri, ātus sum.

admitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*ad*, to; *mitto*, I send) v. tr.—*I commit, allow, incur.* P. admittor, mitti, missus sum.

admŏdum, (*ad*, to; *modus*, a manner) adv.—*very much, exceedingly.*

ădŏlescens, entis, m., (*ad*, up to; OLO, obs. stem = *alo*, I nourish)—*a youth, a young man.*

ădŏrĭor, īri, ortus sum, (*ad*, to; *ŏrĭor*, I arise, cf. ὄρνυμι ὄρτυξ, a quail) v. tr. dep.—*I attack* with hostile intent, *assail, surprise.*

adventus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to; *venio*, I come)—*an arrival, the being present by arrival,* of an act already consummated.

adversus, a, um, (*adverto*) adj.—*unfavourable, unpropitious,* opp. to *secundus.*

adverto, ĕre, verti, versum, (*ad*, to; *verto*, I turn towards) v. tr.—*I observe, perceive;* ănĭmum advertĕre, *I turn my mind to anything* = ănĭmadvertĕre, and in c. 25, & 26, governs *quod.* P. advertor, verti, versus sum.

advŏlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *vŏlo*, I fly) v. tr.—*I fly to*, or *towards, I hasten.*

ædĭfĭcĭum, ĭi, n., (*ædes*, a building, *făcio*, I make)—*a building, edifice.*

ægre, ægrius, ægerrime, (*æger*, sour,) adv.—*scarcely, with difficulty,* opp. to *facĭle.*

æquĭnoctĭum, ĭi, n., (*æquus* equal, *nox*, night)—*the equinox, time of the equinox.*

æs, æris. n, (Sans. *ayas*, copper; cf. αἶσις,)—*bronze, copper.*

æstas, atis, f., (cf. αἴθω, I burn,)—*summer.*

æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*æs*, bronze or money, the termination *timo* being the common ending, as in finĭtĭmus, marĭtĭmus.) v. tr.—*I estimate, calculate;* P. æstĭmor, āri, ātus sum.

æstus, ūs, m., (cf. αιθω, I burn) —*the tide.*

afflicto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, against, *flīgo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I toss, injure;* P. afflictor, āri, atus sum.

afflictus, a, um, perf. part, pass. of afflīgo, of ships,—*shattered, damaged.*

afflīgo, ĕre, flixi, flictum, (*ad*, against, *flīgo*, I strike down) v. tr.—*I beat or dash in pieces,* of ships; *I ruin, cast down,* of things generally. P afflīgor, gi, flictus sum.

Afrĭcus, a, um., (*Africa*,) — *the south-west wind, i. e.*, the wind blowing from Africa towards Rome.

ăger, ăgri, m., (cf. ἀγρός, Varro derives from *ago*, nam *ager* ab *agendo* dictus est, quod in eo multa *agenda* sunt; cf. acre)—*domains, territories,* productive land, hence *fields.*

agger, ĕris, m., (*ad*, to, *gero I bear* or *carry*,)—*a mound, rampart,*

aggrĕgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to *grex*, a flock) v. tr.—*I add*, or *join myself* to something; se aggrĕgāre, *to attach one's self.* P. aggrĕgor, āri, atus sum.

agmĕn, ĭnis, n. (*ago*, I lead)—*the line of march* of an army; *an advancing column.*

ăgo, ăgĕre, ēgi, actum (cf. ἄγω) v. tr. —*I drive* about or onward *in flight, I spend* or *pass*, of time; ăgĕre hĭĕmem, *to spend the winter.* P. ăgor, ăgi, actus sum.

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, f., (ălăcer, swift. Döderlein says from *ărĕre, arcer,* then *alcer* like *crēber* and *cĕlĕber* from *cresco*)—*eagerness, alacrity.*

albus, a, um, (cf. ἀλφός, old Sabine, *alpum*) adj.—*white;* plumbum album,—*tin.*

ălĭēnus, a, um, (*ălĭus*, another) adj. —*unsuitable, inopportune, unfavourable.*

ălĭquamdĭu, (ălĭquis, some, *dĭu*, a long time) adv. — *a long while, for*

some time.

ăliquantum, i, n., (ălĭus, another, *quantus* how much)—*some part, a little.*

ăliqui, qua, quod, (ălĭus, another, *qui*, any)—*some.*

ălĭquis,—quid,(*ălĭus*,another, *quis*, some one)—*something, some, somebody*; ăliquid novi consĭlii, *some new design.*

ălius, a, ud, (cf. ἄλλος) adj.—*another..other*, ălius.. alius, one,..another; alii,..alii,—*some..others.*

ălo, ălĕre, ălŭi, ăltum, and ălĭtum, (cf. ἄλω ἄλδω, *olo*, *olesco*) v. tr.—*I rear, bring up.* P. ălor, ăli, altus, and ălĭtus sum.

alter, altĕra, altĕrum, (cf. ἄλλος-ἕτερος,) adj.—*one, another*

altĭtūdo, inis, f., (*altus*, high and abstract termination *tudo*)—*depth, height.*

altum, i, n., (neuter form of the adj. *altus*, from *ălo*, I nourish)—*the deep, the open sea.*

āmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of amitto. q. v.

āmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (*a*, from, *mitto*, I let go) v. tr.—*I lose.* P. āmittor, mitti, missus sum.

amplius, neut. comp. of amplus, q. v.

amplus, amplĭor, amplissĭmus, (*am*, for *ambi*, around, *pleo*, I fill), adj.—*great, numerous*; amplĭōrĭbus copiis, *with the greater part of his forces*; *amplius* in neut. of degree,—*more.*

Ancalites, um, m.,—*the Ancalites*, a people of Britain, otherwise unknown.

ancŏra, æ, f., sometimes erroneously written *anchŏra*, (cf. ἄγκυρα, from stem ἄγχω I bend. Lat. *ango*, Eng. *anguish*)—*an anchor*; in ancŏris, *at anchor.*

angŭlus, i, m, (cf. ἀγκύλος, bent, *uncus*, a hook)—*an angle, corner.*

anguste, angustius, angustissĭme (*angustus*) adv.—*closely, in a crowded manner.*

angustus, a, m, angustior, &c. (*ango*, I urge into straits)—*close together, contracted, not spacious.* Opp. to *latus.*

anĭmus, i. m., (cf. ἄνεμος, from ἄω, I blow)—*the judging faculty, the mind; enjoyment, delight, recreation.*

annōtĭnus, a, um, (*annus*, cf. diutĭnus from *diu*, long)—*a year old, of last year*; cum annōtinis (navibus *with last year's ships.*

annus, i, m., (cf. ἔνος, a year, connected also with *an=amphi*, in composition)—*a year.*

anser, ĕris, m., (cf. Germ. *Gans*)—*a goose.*

ante, (cf. ἄντα, ἀντι, opposite) adv.—*formerly, previously.*

antea, (*ante*) adv.—*before, formerly.*

antepōnendus, a, um, fut. part pass. of antepono. q. v.

antĕpōno, ĕre, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, (*ante* before, *pono*, I place or put) v. tr.—*I place before, prefer, I give precedence to.* P. antĕpōnor, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

ăpertus, a, um, (*ab*, *from* or *away*, and obs. PERIO, I open up) adj.—*open, exposed.*

appello, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, towards, *pello*, I urge) v. tr.—*I name, call, entitle*; always supplies a new predicate to the subject. P. appellor, āri, ātus sum.

appello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*ad* towards, *pello*, I move) v. tr.—*I bring* or *conduct a ship*, somewhere, *I land.* P. appellor, i, appulsus sum.

apprŏpinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ad*, to, *propinquo*, I come near) v. intr.—*I come near to, I approach.*

aptus, a, um, aptior, &c. (*apo*, I fasten, cf. ἅπτω, *apis*, a bee, *apex*, *adipiscor*, I acquire) adj.—*fitted, suitable, good in fight*,. cf. Livy X.-25, aptus exercitus, *an army good for fight.*

ăpud, (stem *ap*, as in *aptus*; hence nearness, proximity) prep. with acc.—*with, near to, near.*

ăqua, æ, f., (cf. Celtic, *ach*)—*water, the sea.*

ăquila, æ, f., (of doubtful origin, some ὠκυς, swift, others αγκυλος, curved, others still *aquilus*, tawny)—*an*

eagle; the eagle, the principal standard of a Roman legion.

arbitratus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arbitror, q. v.

arbĭtror, āri, ātus sum, (*arbiter* = arbeo = *adire*, to approach) v. tr. dep. —*I deem, consider, suppose, am of the opinion.*

arbor, ŏris f.,—*a tree.*

arcessitus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of arcesso, q. v.

arcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (*ad* to, *cesso*, causative of *cedo*, I go) v. tr.—*I call, summon, send for.* P. arcessor, īri, arcessītus sum.

ārĭdus, a, um, (*areo*, I am dry) adj. —*dry*, as a subs. in neut., ārĭdum, i, —*dry ground.*

arma, orum, n., (cf. ἄρω, I fit on, but this is denied by Muller, who assigns an Etruscan origin)—*armour, weapons.*

armamenta, ōrum, (*arma*)—implements, but especially *tackling*, i. e., *ropes, cables, sails*, &c., of a ship.

armātūra, æ, f., (*armo*, I equip)—*equipment.*

armātus, a, um, perf. part, pass. of armo. q. v.

armo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*arma*) v. tr. —*I equip, I arm.* P. armor, āri, ātus sum.

aspectus, ūs, m., (*ad*, to, SPICIO, obs. I look at)—*aspect, appearance.*

at, conj., (cf. ἀτάρ)—*but*, always joins a new and different thought to a previous one, while *sed* always limits the previous one.

atque, (*ad*, to, *que*, and contr. *ac*) —*and, and also*; with comparatives, such as *par, item, æquus*, &c.,—*as*, a purely Greek construction; with *alius, contra*, &c.—*than*; and after simul,—*as.*

Atrĕbas, ătis, m., *one of the Atrebates, an Atrebat.*

Atrĕbătes, um, m.,—*the Atrĕbătes*, a people of Gallia Belgica, now *Artois*, or *Département du Pas-de-Calais.*

Atrius, ii, m., (*ater*, black)—*Atrius*, a Roman officer, under Cæsar in Britain.

attingo, ĕre, tĭgi, tactum, (*ad*, to *tango*, I touch) v. tr.—*I come to a place, reach, arrive at.* P. attingor, gi, attactus sum.

auctōrĭtas, ātis, f., (*augeo*, I increase)—*pleasure, will, precept, decree.*

audacter, audācius, audācissime, (*audax*, bold) adv.—*boldly, fearlessly.*

audeo, ēre, ausus sum, v. semi-dep. —*I dare, venture*, where boldness or courage is the prominent idea.

audĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, (cf. αὖς = Laconian for οὖς the ear) v. tr.—*I hear, listen to, grant a hearing.*

audītus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of audio. q. v.

auriga, æ, m., (*aurĕa*, a bridle, whence old Latin AUREAX = *aurea*—*ago*, I drive)—*a charioteer, driver* of an essedum.

Auruncŭleius, ii, m., *Aurunculeius*, a Roman legate under Cæsar.

aut, (cf. αὖ, αὖτις,) conj.—*or*; aut ..aut, *either..or*; always makes a direct antithetical statement.

autem (cf. αὐτάρ) conj. *but, on the other hand, moreover, now.* Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, *now the British call that a town*, c. 21.

auxĭlĭandi, gerund of auxilior, q. v.

auxĭlĭor, āri, ātus sum, (auxĭlium) v. tr. dep.—*I come to the assistance, aid, relieve.*

auxĭlĭum, ĭi, n., (*augeo*, I increase) —*aid, help, assistance.* Pl. *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.*

B.

barbărus, i, m., (cf. βάρβαρος)—*a barbarian, any hostile people;* in this work applied to the Gauls and British.

barbărus, a, um, adj.—*uncultivated, unpolished, wild.*

Belgæ, arum, m., (in Low German *Balge*, means low, marshy ground,) —*the Belgæ*, a brave Celtic race in north-eastern Gallia, the eponym of Belgium.

bellum, i, n, (old form *duellum*, from *duo*, two)—*war, warfare.*

Bibrŏci, ōrum, m., *the Bibroci*, a British people, according to Camden

the eponyms of *Bray*.

bŏnus, a, um; mĕlĭor, ĭus; optĭmus, a, um (old form *dŭonus*, hence from *duo*, two) only in sup.—*best, most favourable*.

brĕvis, e; brevĭor, ĭus; brĕvissĭmus, a, um, (cf. βραχυς,) adj.—*short*; of time, *brief* or *little*; brĕvi, *in a brief space*.

Brĭttanni, ōrum, m.,—*the British*.

Brĭtannia, æ, f.,—*Britain*, the country of the Britanni.

brūma, æ, f., (contracted for *brevĭma* = *brĕvissĭma*,)—*the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice, the winter*, generally.

C.

cærŭlĕus, a, um, adj.—*dark-blue, cærulean, azure*.

Cæsar, ăris, m., (*cædo*, I cut, others cf. *cæsaries*, the hair; Sans. *Keça*, hair) —*Cæsar*, the famous Roman general, and the writer of the commentary on the Bellum Britannicum.

Caius, ii, m.,—*Caius*, a Roman prænomen.

Cantĭum, ĭi, n., now *Kent*, a district in Britain.

căpillus, i, m., (cf. *caput*, and κεφαλή, the head)—*hair*, of the head and beard; for *crinis* is any hair.

căpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, captum, v. tr. generally—*I take, select, choose*; of a place, *I arrive at, reach*, especially by ship, &c.; of a plan, *to form, adopt, decide upon; I take by force of arms; I make prisoner*. P. căpĭor căpi, captus sum.

captīvus, i, m., (*căpĭo*, I take,)—*a captive, a prisoner*.

captus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of căpĭo, q. v.

căput, ĭtis, n., (cf. κεφαλή, the head, Germ. *Kopf*)—*the head*.

căro, carnis, f., (cf. κρεας,)—*flesh*.

Carvīlĭus, ĭi, m., *Carvilius*, one of the four kings of Cantium under Cassivelaunus.

Cassi, ōrum, m.,—*The Cassi*, a British tribe north of the Thames who submitted to Cæsar.

Cassīvĕlaunus, i, m,—*Cassivelaunus*, leader of the British confederacy against Cæsar, B. C. 55.

castra, ōrum, n.,—*a camp, an encampment*, containing many tents or huts, *casas*.

cāsus, ūs, m., (*cado*, I fall, I happen)—*chance, event, mishap*.

causa, æ, f., reason, *just cause*, in abl. causā, *on account of, by reason of*.

cēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, v. intr.—*I go away, retreat, give place*.

cĕler, cĕlĕris, ĕ, (cf. κέλλω, I move swiftly, and pro*cella* a storm) adj.—*swift, speedy, rapid*.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis; f (celer)—*swiftness, speed, celerity*.

cĕlĕrĭter, cĕlĕrĭus, cĕlerrĭme, (*celer*) adv.—*swiftly, speedily, rapidly*.

Cĕnĭmagni, ōrum, m.,—*The Cenimagni* or *Iceni*, a British tribe north of the Thames, chief town *Venta*, now *Caster*, near Norwich.

centum, adj., indecl.—*a hundred*.

cēpi, perf. ind. act. of căpĭo, q. v.

certe, certĭus, certissĭme, (*certus*) adv.—*certainly, truly*.

certus, a, um, (*cerno*, I see clearly) adj.—*sure, certain, definite*, comp. certior, ĭus, certissĭmus, a, um,

Cingĕtŏrix, ĭgis, m.,—*Cingetorix*, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

circiter, (*circus*, anything round) adv.—*about, nearly, not far from*.

circŭĭtus, ūs, m., (*circum*, around, *eo*, I go)—*circuit, circumference*.

circumdo, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, (*circum*, around, *do*, I give) v. tr.—*I surround, encircle, encompass*. P. circumdor, dări, dătus sum.

circumsisto, sistĕre, stĕti,—(*circum*, around, *sisto*, by redup. from *sto*, I stand) v. tr.—*I surround, enclose*. P. circumsistor, sisti.

cĭto, cĭtĭus, cĭtissĭme, adv.—*quickly, speedily*.

cīvitas, ātis, f., (*civis*, a citizen)—*state*, i.e. the citizens united under one body politic.

clam, (*celo*, I hide) adv.—*secretly, in private*.

classis, is, f., (cf. κλῆσις, from καλέω, a gathering), of men at sea,—*the fleet*, including not only the ships, but also the troops on board.

cŏactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cogo, q. v.

cœpi, isse, cœptum, (*con*, together, *apio*=*apo*, I fit) v. tr.—*I began, commenced*; the present tenses are not used by good writers of the Augustan age. P. cœptus sum.

cognĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of cognosco, q. v.

cognosco, ĕre, nōvi, nĭtum, (*con*, intensive, *nosco*, I know, cf. γνώσκω) v. tr.—*I examine, investigate, perceive, learn*; and in the preterite tenses, *I know, have a knowledge of*. P. cognoscor, cognosci, cognĭtus sum.

cŏgo, ĕre, cŏēgi, cŏactum, (*con*, together, *ago*, I drive) v. tr.—*I collect, get together, assemble*. P. cŏgor, cŏgi, cŏactus sum.

cŏhors, rtis, f., (with the old form *cors*, cf. χορός, a trained body of men) —*a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, composed of three manipuli, or six centuriæ.

cohortatus, a, um, perf. part of cohortor, q. v.

cŏhortor, āri, ātus sum, (*con*, with, *hortor*, I advise) v. tr. dep.—*I exhort, encourage*; cŏhortāti inter se, *having mutually exhorted each other*.

collĭgendi, gerund of collĭgo, q. v.

collĭgo, ĕre, lēgi, lectum, (*con*, together, *lego*, I choose) v. tr.—*I collect*, or *gather into one place, assemble, I recover my courage* or *resolution*; sui collĭgendi, v. ch. 17. P. collĭgor, gi, collectus sum.

collis, is, m.,—*a hill, high ground*.

collŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con*, with or together, *loco*, I set or place) v. tr. —*I place, station myself; crowd together*. P. collŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

collŏquor, qui, loquūtus sum, (*con*, together, *lŏquor*, I speak) v. tr. dep.—*I hold a parley*, or *conference together, talk with one another*, the usual construction is *cum aliquo*; and less frequently *inter se*.

collŏquutus, a, um, perf. part. of collŏquor, q. v.

colŏ, ĕre, cŏlŭi, cultum, (cf. stem κολ, as in κολέω and βουκόλος) v. tr —*I till, cultivate, tend, take care of*. P. color, i, cultus sum.

cŏlor, ōris, m.,—*colour, tint, hue, complexion*.

commĕātus, ūs, m., (*con*, together, *meo*, I go)—*provisions, supplies*, for an army; *a convoy, a company* or *detachment* carried or transported.

commendo, āre, āvi, atum, (*con*, together, *mando*, I entrust) v. tr.—*I commit myself to anyone for protection, aid* or *support, entrust to*. P. commendor, āri, ātus sum.

commĭlĭto, ōnis, m., (*con*, with, or along with, *miles*, a soldier)—*a fellow-soldier, comrade in arms*.

commissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of committo, q. v.

committendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of committo, q. v.

committo, ĕre misi, missum, (*con*, *mitto*, I send or cause to go) v. tr.—*I enter upon* or *engage in* a battle; *I trust myself to*; in this meaning with acc. and dat. P. committor, ti, commissus sum.

Commius, ii, m.,—*Commius*, an Atrebat sent into Britain by Cæsar. See n. iv. c. 35.

commŏde, commŏdĭus, commŏdissĭme, (*commodus*) adv.—*conveniently, satisfactorily*.

commodum, i, n., (*commodus*)—*advantage, convenience*.

commŏdus, a, um; ior, ĭus; issĭmus, a, um, (*con*, with, *modus*, a measure) adj.—*convenient, suitable, advantageous*.

commūnis, e, (*con*, together, *munis*, old classical, ready to oblige) adj. —*common, for all*,

commūtātio, ōnis, f., (*con*, along with, *mūtātio*, a change)—*a changing, a variation*,

compăro, āre, āvi, atum, (*con*, intensive, *paro*, I make ready) v. tr.—*I make ready, procure, provide*. P. compăror, āri, atus sum.

compello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*con*=*cum*, *pello*, I drive) v. tr.—*I drive to-*

gether, force, compel. P. compellor, i, pulsus sum.

compĕrio, īre, pĕri, pertum, (*con* = cum, *ăpĕrio*, as if from *pĕrio*, I go through) v. tr.—*I ascertain, learn with certainty.* P. compĕrior, īri, pertus sum.

complĕo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, (*con* = cum, *pleo*, I fill) v. tr.—*I fill entirely* or *completely.* P. complĕor, ēri, ētus sum.

complūres, plūra, (*con* = cum, *plures*, very many) adj.—*very many, several.*

comporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con* together, *porto*, I bear) v. tr.—*I collect, carry, bring.* P. comportor, āri, ātus sum.

comprehendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con* = cum, *prehendo*, I grasp) v. tr.—*I lay hands upon, seize.* P. comprĕhendor, di, sus sum.

comprĕhensus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of comprĕhendo, q. v.

concursus, ūs, m., (*con*, together, *cursus*, a running)—*a collision, pounding together.*

confĕro, ferre, tŭli, collātum, (*con*, together, *fĕro*, I bear) v. tr.—*I bring, bear* or *carry together into one place, collect; I refer something to a person as its author, ascribe, attribute.* P. confĕror, ferri, collatus sum.

confertus, a, um., (*con*, together, *farcio*, I press close) adj.—*crowded, dense, in a compact body.*

confestim, (*con*, together, *fĕro*, I bear, through the form *festīno*, I hasten) adv.—*at once, speedily, promptly,*

confīdo, ĕre, fīsus sum, but Livy. 44. 13, *confīdērunt* (*con*, together, *fido*, I trust) v. intr.—*I trust confidently, am assured, rely firmly*, much stronger than *sperare.*

confirmātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of confirmo. q. v.

confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con*, = cum, *firmo*, I make strong) v. tr.—*I strengthen, establish, determine upon.* P. confiirmor, āri, ātus sum.

confisus, a, um, perf. part. of confido. q. v.

conflīgo, ĕre, flixi, flictum, (*con*, together, *flīgo*, I dash) v. intr.—*I engage with,* or *enter into a conflict with, strive,* [illegible]

conjĭcio, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*con*, against, *jăcio*, I throw) v. tr.—*I hurl a dart or javelin;* of persons—*I cast or throw;* in vincula conjicere—*I cast into prison.* P. conjicior, jici, jectus sum.

conjungo, ĕre, junxi, junctum, (*con*, together, *jungo*, I join) v. tr.—*I unite into one, connect, bind together.* P. conjungor, jungi, junctus sum.

conjūrātĭo, ōnis, f., (*con*, together, *jūro*, I swear)—*a conspiracy, plot.*

conscendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con* intensive, *scando*, I climb) v. tr. of ships, —*I go on board, embark.* P. conscendor, di, conscensus sum.

consĕquor, qui, sequūtus sum, (*con*, along with, *sĕquor*, I follow) v. intr. dep.—*I follow after; ensue; spring up.*

consequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of consĕquor, q. v.

consīdo, ĕre, sēdi., sessum., (*con*, together, *sīdo*, sit down) v. intr.—of military events,—*I encamp, pitch a camp.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n., (*consulo*, I reflect, cf. *consul*)—*plan, determination, object, purpose; judgment, sense, prudence.*

consĭmĭlis, e, (*con*, intensive, *similis*, like) adj.—*similar in all respects, wholly* or *entirely like.*

consistendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of consisto, q. v.

consisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (*con* = cum, *sisto*, redupl. from *sto*, I stand.) v. intr.—*I remain standing, halt, keep a position, post myself, stand.*

conspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, (*con*, intensive, spĕcĭo, old form, I see) v. tr.—*I get sight of, descry, perceive.* P. conspicior, ici, conspectus sum.

conspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (*conspicio*) v. tr. dep.—*I see, descry, get a sight of.*

constĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*con*, together, *statuo*, I place) v. tr.—of per-

sons,—*I set up, appoint*; of things,—*determine, decide upon; place, station*, of an army,—*I draw up, place* in battle array. P. constĭtŭor, stĭtŭi, constĭtūtus sum.

consto, āre, stiti, stātum, (*con*, together, *sto*, I stand) v. intr.—*I am established, settled*; constabat, *it was evident.*

consuesco, ĕre, suēvi, suētum, (*con*, intensive, *suesco*, freq. of *sŭĕo*, I am wont) v. intr.—*I am wont* or *accustomed.*

consŭetūdo, ĭnis, f., (*consuesco*)—*custom, manner, habit, usage; manner of life, intercourse.*

consulto, (*consŭlo*, I advise) adv.—*deliberately, on purpose.*

consūmo, ĕre, sumpsi, sumptum, (*con*, together *sumo*, I take for myself) v. tr.—of time.—*I spend, consume.* P. consūmor, sūmi, sumptus sum.

consumptus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of consūmo, q. v.

contendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*con*=cum, *tendo*, I stretch or reach to) v. tr.—*I proceed to go, seek to arrive at, go, bend the course; I strive eagerly, exert one's self zealously for*; of soldiers in battle, *strive, contend; endeavour.* P. contendor, di, tensus sum.

~~contentĭo~~, ~~ōnis~~, f., (*contendo*)—*strife, contention, struggling.*

contestātus, a um., perf. part. of contestor. q. v.

contestor, āri, ātus sum, (*con*, intensive, *testor*, I call as a witness) v. tr. dep.—*I invoke, I call to witness.*

contĭnens, entis, f., (*con*, together, *tĕnĕo*, I hold)—*the continent, the mainland.*

continens, entis, (*contĭnĕo*) adj.—*continual, uninterrupted..*

contĭneo, ēre, ŭi, tentum, (con, together, *tĕnĕo*, I hold) v. tr.—*I encompass, environ, enclose; restrain, check*; with *se*, *remain.* P. contĭnĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

contĭnŭus, a, um, (*con*=cum, *tenĕo*, I hold) adj.—*successive.*

contŭli, perf. ind. act. of confĕro.

contra, prep. with acc.—*over against, opposite to.*

contractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of contraho, q. v.

contrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, (*con*, together, *traho*, I draw) v. tr.—*I draw*, or *bring together, assemble.* P. contrăhor, trăhi, tractus sum.

convĕnio, ire, vēni, ventum, (*con*, together, *venio* I come) v. tr.—*I assemble, come together, collect together.* P. convĕnior, convĕnīri, conventus sum.

convŏcātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of convŏco,, q. v.

convŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*con*, together, *vŏco*, I call) v. tr.—I call *together, assemble.* P. convŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

cŏŏrĭor, īri, ortus sum, (*co*, for *con*, intensive, and *ŏrior*, I arise) v. tr.—*I arise, spring up.*

cŏortus, a. um, perf. part. of coŏrĭor, q. v.

cŏpĭa, æ, f., (*con*, *ops*. plenty)—*supply, quantity*; in the pl. *forces.*

cōram, (*con*=cum, *ōra*, the face) adv.—*personally, before one's own eyes, in one's own person.*

corpus, ŏris, n.,—*the body.*

Cotta, æ, m,—*Cotta*, L. Aurunculeius, one of Cæsar's legates in Gaul.

crēber, bra, brum, (*cre*, in *cresco*, I grow) adj.—*very many, numerous; abundant, plentiful.*

crēbrĭor, ĭus, crēberrĭmus, a, um, comp. and sup. of creber, q. v.

culpa, æ, f., (Doderlein says from cellere, to strike)—*a fault, blame.*

cum, prep. with abl. (cf. ξυν)—*with, together with, along with.*

cunctans, antis, pres. part. of cunctor, q. v.

cunctor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. *conor*, I attempt) v. tr. dep.—*I delay, hesitate, linger, am in doubt.*

cūro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*cura*, anxiety, from *quæro*, I ask) v. tr.—*I take care, cause* to be done. P. cūror, āri, ātus sum.

cŭpĭde, cŭpĭdĭus, cŭpĭdissĭme, (*cŭpĭo*, I desire) adv.—*eagerly, zealously*, in comp. *somewhat eagerly.*

currus, ūs, m., (*curro*, I run)—*a war chariot, a chariot.*

cursus, ūs, m., (*curro*, I run)—*a course, passage, voyage*; cursum tĕnēre, *to keep a straight course.*

D.

dătus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of do, q. v.

dăturus, a, um, fut. part. act. of do, q. v.

de, prep. with abl.,—*down, down from; with respect to, about, concerning*; of time, *about*; of things, *concerning*; of persons, *regarding*; de consilio, *for the plan*; de improviso, *suddenly, unexpectedly.*

dĕcem, (cf. δέκα, ten) adj. indecl. —*ten.*

dĕcĭmus, a, um, (*decem*) adj.—*tenth.*

dēclīvis, e, (*de*, down, *clivus*, a slope) adj.—*downhill, steep, sloping,*

dēdĕcus, ŏris, n., (*de*, down from, *dĕcus*, an ornament)—*a disgrace, dishonour.*

dĕdi, perf. ind. act, of do, q. v.

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, f., (*dedo*, I give up)—*a surrender, capitulation.*

dēdĭtūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. of dedo. q, v.

dēdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum (*de*, away from, *do*, I give v. tr—.*I surrender, capitulate, yield.* P. dēdor, dĕdi, dĕditus sum,

dēdūcendus, a, um, fut. part.pass. of dēdūco, q, v.

dēdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*de*, down, *dūco*, I lead) v, tr.—*I lead against*, generally with *in*; *lead away, withdraw*; of ships, *launch*; of a woman, *I lead away home, marry.* P. dēdūcor, dēdūci, dēductus sum.

dēductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēdūco, q. v.

deĕram, imp. ind. of dēsum, q. v.

dēfatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *fătis* enough, *ago*, I drive) v. tr.—*I weary out, exhaust.* P. dēfātīgor, āri, ātus sum.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, f,, (*de*, down, făcio, I do) *a revolt, desertion, defection.*

dēfendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*de*, down, FENDO,obs. I ward off,) v.tr.—*I defend, protect.* P. dēfendor, di, sus sum.

dēfensus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of dēfendo, q. v.

dēfĕro, ferre, dētŭlī, dēlātum (*de*, down, *fero*, I carry) v. tr.—of a ship, *I drive away, drive down.* P. dēfĕror, ferri, delātus sum.

dēfĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*de*,down, *făcio*, I do) v. intr.—*I fail, am wanting.*

dēfīgo, ĕre, fixi, fixum, (*de*, down, *figo*, I set up) v. tr.—*I drive* down or *fasten into, fix.* P. dēfīgor. fīgi, fixus sum.

dēfixus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēfīgo, q. v

defŭi, perf. ind. of dĕsum, q. v.

deinceps, (*de*, down, *in*, into, *capio*, I take) adv.—*successively, one after another,*

dĕinde, (*de*, from, *inde*, thence)—*thereafter, then, afterward, next in order.*

dējĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*de*, down, *jăcio*, I hurl) v. tr.—*I precipitate, drive down.* P. dējĭcĭor, dējĭcī, dējectus sum.

dēlātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēfĕro, q. v.

dēlīgātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēlĭgo, q. v.

dēlĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *ligo*, I bind) v. tr.—*I bind, bind up, fasten.* P. dēlīgor, āri, ātus sum.

dēlĭgo, ĕre, lēgi,lectum, (*de*, out of, *ligo*, I choose) v. tr.—*I select, choose.* P. dēlĭgor, dēlĭgi, dēlectus sum.

dēlĭtesco, ĕre, litŭi, (*de*, away, *litesco*, freq. of *lateo*, I am hid) v. intr. —*I hide, conceal myself, lurk.*

dēmessus, a, um, perf. part. pass of dēmĕto, q. v.

dēmĕto, ĕre, messŭi, messum, (*de*, down, *meto*, I reap, or mow) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down.* P. dēmĕtor, mĕti, dēmessus sum.

dēmonstrātum est, perf. ind. unipers. of demonstro, q. v.—*it has been pointed out.*

dēmonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, in-

tensive, *monstro*, I point out) v. tr.—*I show, indicate, point out.* P. dēmonstror, āri, ātus sum.

deni, æ, a, (*decem*) adj. distrib. num.—*ten each, by tens, ten at a time.*

dēpĕrĕo, īre, ĭi. or ivi,—, (*de*, down, *pĕrĕo*, I perish) v. intr.—*I perish utterly, go to ruin, am lost, founder.*

dēpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, positum, (*de*, down, aside, *pono*, I place) v. tr.—*I lay aside, lay down, set aside.* P. dēpōnor, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dēpōno, q. v.

dēsīdĕro. āre, āvi, ātum, (*de*, down, *sēd*, akin to *sidus*, an appearance, cf. εἶδος, εἴδω,) v. tr.—*I long for;* hence, *miss*, and so in pass. *am lost.* P. dēsīdĕror, āri, ātus sum.

dēsĭlĭendi, gerund of dēsĭlĭo, q. v.

desĭlĭo, īre, sĭlŭi, sultum, (*de*, down, *salio*, I leap, cf. ἅλλομαι,) v. intr.—*I leap down.*

dēsisto, ĕre, stĭti, stĭtum, (*de*, intensive, *sisto*, I stop) v. intr.—*I leave off, give over, desist.*

dēsum, dĕfŭi, dĕesse, (*de*, down from, *sum*, I am) v. intr.—*I am wanting, fail, do not serve.*

dētrīmentum, ti, n., (*de*, down, *tero*, I wear away)—*loss, damage, defeat, overthrow.*

deus, dei, m., (cf. θεός, Διός, *Jovis*)—*a god.*

dīco, ĕre, dixi, dictum, (with the old form DEICO, cf. δείκνυμι,) v. tr.—*I say, speak;* dictum est, *mention has been made.* P. dīcor, dīci, dictus sum.

dictum est, unipers. perf. ind. pass. of dīco, q. v.

dies, dĭēi, f. in sing. rarely, generally, m., (cf. Sans. *dyas*)—*a day, a period*, as die æquinoctĭi,

diffĕro, ferre, distŭli, dīlātum, (*di* or *dis*, apart, *fero*, I carry,) v. intr.—*I differ, am different.*

difficultas, atis, f., (*dis*, apart, *făcĭlis*, easy,)—*difficulty, trouble.*

dīmĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*di*, intensive, *mico*, I flash or move quickly; the perf. dimĭcŭi, only occurs once in Ovid,) v. tr.—*I fight, struggle, contend.* P. dīmĭcor, āri, ātus sum; dimicaretur, *the struggle was carried on.*

dīmĭdĭum, ĭi. n., (*di* asunder, *medius*, the middle,)—*the half.*

dīmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dīmitto, q. v.

dīmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*di*, apart, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I send out, send forth*, in different directions; *dismiss, discharge, disband;* of inanimate objects, *abandon, desert.* P. dīmittor, mitti, missus sum.

discēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*di*, apart, *cedo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I march away, decamp;* ab signis discēdĕre, *to quit the standard, leave the ranks.*

dispar, păris, (*dis*, asunder, *par*, equal,) adj.—*unequal.*

dispergo, ĕre, spersi, spersum, (*dis*, apart, *spargo*, I scatter, v. tr.—*I scatter on all sides, disperse.* P. dispergor, gi, sus sum.

dispersus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dispergo, q. v.

dispōno, ĕre, posŭi, positum, (*dis*, apart, *pōno*, I set,) v. tr.—*I place here and there, set in different places, distribute.* P. dispōnor, i, positus sum.

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of dispōno, q. v.

distrĭbŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*dis*, apart, *trĭbŭo*, I assign,) v. tr.—*I divide up, assign, distribute, apportion.* P. distrĭbŭor, ŭi, ūtus sum.

dĭu, dĭūtĭus, dĭūtissĭme, (connected with *dies*, ἤδη,) adv.—*a long time, long while, long.*

dīvĭdo, ĕre, vīdi, vīsum, (*di*, apart, *vĭdĕo*, I see,) v. tr.—*I part asunder, divide, separate.* P. dividor, di, visus sum.

do, dăre, dĕdi, dătum, (cf. δω, stem of δίδωμι,) v. tr.—*I give, bestow, furnish;* in fugam dare, *to put to flight.* P. dor, dări, datus sum

domestĭcus, a, um, (*domus*, a house) of warlike events,—*domestic, internal, civil.*

domus, ūs, f., cf. δόμος, from δέμω

I build,)—*a house*, but only in the adv. use in this book—*home*.

dūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*dux*, a leader), v. tr. — *I lead, conduct; deem, consider*. P. dūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

dum, (cf. ἤδη,)—*whilst, while*.

dŭo, dŭæ, dŭo, (cf. δύω,) adj. num. —*two*.

duŏdĕcim, (*dŭo*, two, *decem*, ten,) adj. num.—*twelve*.

dŭodēni, (*dŭo*, two, *deni*, ten each), adj. distr.—*twelve each, twelve apiece, by twelves*.

dŭplico, āre, āvi, ātum, (*duplex*, i.e. *dŭo*, two, *plĭco*, I fold,) v. tr.—*I double*. P. dŭplĭcor, āri, ātus sum.

Dūrus, i, m., (*dūrus*, hard,)—*Durus*, Q. Laberius, a tribune of the soldiers, slain in Britain.

dux, dŭcis, m., (*duco*, I lead)—*a chieftain*.

E.

e, prep. with abl., *out of, from*, see ex.

ea, nom. sing. fem. of is, ea, id, q. v.

effĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*ex*, out of, *facio*, I do or make,) v. tr.—*I cause to do, I succeed in doing anything, accomplish, effect; produce*. P. effĭcĭor, fĭci, effectus sum.

effŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, (*ex*, out of, away, *fŭgio*, I flee, cf. φεύγω,) v. tr.—*I succeed in flight*, hence *escape*.

effundo, ĕre, fūdi, fūsum, (*ex*, out of, *fundo*, I pour,) v. tr.—of persons, *I pour forth* as a multitude, *spread abroad*. P. effundor, di. effusus sum.

ēgi, per. ind. act. of ăgo, q. v.

egrĕdĭendi, gerund of egrĕdĭor, q. v.

egrĕdĭor, di, egressus sum, (*e*, out of, from, *grădĭor*, I step,) v. intr. dep.—*I disembark, land*.

egrĕgĭe, (*e*, out of, beyond, *grex*, a flock,) adv.—*uncommonly, excellently, singularly*.

egressus, ūs, m., (*egrĕdĭor*,) *a landing place, for disembarking*.

egressus, a, um, perf. part. of egrĕdĭor, q. v.

ĕgo, mei, (cf. ἐγώ,) pers. pron.—*I*.

ejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*e*, out of, *jăcio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—of ships, *I strand, cast ashore, wreck*; of military affairs, *I sally forth, rush out*. P. ējĭcĭor, jĭcī, jectus sum.

ēmitto, ere, mīsi, missum, (*e*, out of, away, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send out* or *send forth, dislodge*. P. ēmittor, mitti, missus sum.

ĕnim, (*e*, demonstrative, cf. *ĕquidem, nam*, for,)—*for*. Its position is regularly either after the first word in the clause, or the first two or more closely connected words.

eo, (*is*,) adv. of place—*thither, to that place*; after comparatives, *on this account*.

ĕo, īre, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, (cf. ἰέναι,) v. intr.—*I go, come, go forward*.

eodem, (*idem*,) adv. of place—*thither, to the same place*.

ĕques, ĭtis, m., (*equus*, a horse, *eo*, I go,)—*a horseman, trooper, cavalry*.

ĕquester, tris, tre, (*eques*,) adj.—*equestrian, pertaining to cavalry*.

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, m., (*eques*,)—*cavalry*.

ĕquus, i, m.,(cf. ἵππος, ἴκκος, Sans. *açva*)—*a horse*.

ēruptĭo, ōnis, f., (*e*, out, *rumpo*, I burst,) a military term,—*sortie, sally*.

esse, pres. inf. of sum, q. v.

essĕdārĭus, ĭi, m., (essedum,)—*a fighter in a war-chariot*.

essĕdum, i. n., (a Celtic word purely,)—*a war chariot with two wheels*.

et, conj.—*and*, et..et, *both..and, as well..as, not only..but also*.

ĕtiam, (*et, eam*, from *is*,) adv. with comparatives adding intensity,—*yet, still*; generally annexing an additional idea,—*and also, furthermore, besides*.

etsi, (*et, si*, if,) conj.—*although, albeit*.

ēvĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*e*, out of, *venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I turn out, result, issue*.

ēventus, ūs, m., (*ēvĕnio*,) what oc-

curs or happens to any one, hence, —*an accident, occurrence.*

ēvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*e* out of, *vŏco*, I call,) v. tr.—*I summon, call together.* P. ēvŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

ex, prep. with abl. (ἐκ, or ἐξ,) generally,—*from, out of;* of distance, *from;* of persons and places, *from, on, out of, down from;* of time, *during.*

exāmĭnatus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of examino, q. v.

exāmĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *agmen*, from *ăgo*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I try, weigh, examine.* P. exāmĭnor, āri, ātus sum.

excēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*ex*, out of, *cedo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I retire, withdraw.*

excĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (*ex*, out of, *căpĭo*, I take,) v. tr.—*I come next to, succeed, relieve, take the place of.* P. excĭpĭor, cĭpi, ceptus sum.

exclūdo, ĕre, clusi, clūsum, (*ex*, out of, *claudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I hinder, prevent, exclude.* P. exclūdor, clūdi, clusus sum.

excūso, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *causa*, a charge, or case,) *v.* tr.—with a personal object,—*I excuse, assign as a reason or excuse.* P. excūsor, āri, ātus sum.

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, f., (*exercĕo*, I busily engage myself,)—*exercise, practice.*

exercĭtus, ūs, m., (*exerceo*)—a disciplined body of men, hence, *an army.*

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, f., (*exiguus*,)—*smallness, littleness, small size.*

exiguus, a, um, (*exĭgo*, I measure exactly,) adj.—*small, short, scanty.*

existĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, intensive, *æstĭmo*, q. v.,) v. tr.—*I judge, consider, deem, suppose.* P. existĭmor, āri, ātus sum.

expĕdītĭo, ōnis, f., (*expĕdĭo*, I extricate,)—*an expedition, an enterprise against an enemy, incursion.*

expĕdītus, a, um., (*expedio*, I extricate,) adj.—*free, disengaged, easy, prompt, ready.*

expĕdītĭor, ĭus, comp. of expĕdītus, q. v.

expello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*ex*, out of, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive away, eject, expel, thrust out.* P. expellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

explōrātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of exploro, q. v.

explōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, intensive, *plōro*, I cry aloud,) v. tr.—*I spy out, reconnoitre.* P. explōror, āri, ātus sum.

expōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, (*ex*, out, *pono*, I place,) v. tr.—*I disembark, land; set out, expose to view, post.* P. expōnor, pōni, pŏsĭtus sum.

expositus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of expono, q. v.

expŭli, perf. ind. act, of expello, q. v.

exspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ex*, out of, *specto*, I look,) v. tr.—*I look for, await, am awaiting for.* P. exspector, āri, ātus sum.

exsto, āre, ——, ——, (*ex*, out of, *sto*, I stand,) v. intr,—*I stand out, stand above, project.*

extrăho, ĕre, traxi, tractum, (*ex*, out, *trăho*, I draw,) v. tr.—*I withdraw, eradicate, bring to an end.* P. extrăhor, hi, tractus sum.

extremus, i, m., (*exter*, outside, outward,) properly an adj., but in this book—*the rear* of an army.

F.

făber, bri, m., (*facber*, hence, from *făcĭo*, I do or make,)—*a workman, artisan.*

făcĭendus, da, dum, fut. part. pass. of făcĭo, q. v.

facile, făcĭlĭus, făcillĭme, (*făcĭo*,)—adv.—*easily, certainly.*

făcĭo, ĕre, fēci. factum, v. tr.—*I make,* in the widest sense; of actions, *I do, perform;* with bellum, *wage;* *construct, get ready;* with prœlium, *decide;* P. fīo, fĭĕri, factus sum.

factu, sup. of făcĭo, q. v.

factūrus, a, um, fut. part. act, of făcio, q. v.

factus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of facio, q. v.

facultas, ātis, f., (*facio*,)—*means, opportunity.*

fāgus, i, f., (cf. φηγός,)—*a beech tree.*

fas, n, indecl, (*fari*, to speak,)—*the dictates of religion, divine law*, but generally in the phrase, fas est, *it is permissible* with an inf. for the subject.

fēlīcĭter, fēlīcius, fēlīcissĭme, (*fēlix*, auspicious,)—adv.—*auspiciously, happily.*

fĕre, (*fero*,)—adv.—*almost, for the most part;* with words denoting, time,—*about.*

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (cf. φέρω, and *tŭli, tlātum*, τλῆναι, I endure,) v. tr.—*I bear* or *carry; I bring*, auxĭlium ferre, *to bring aid;* of speech, *report, assert; require, demand, render necessary*, consŭetŭdo ferret, *custom rendered necessary.* P. fĕror, ferri, lātus sum.

ferrĕus, a, um., (*ferrum*,) adj.—*made of iron, iron.*

ferrum, i. n., (prob. akin to Sans. *bhri*, I bear,)—*iron.*

fidēlis, e, (*fīdo*, I trust,) adj.—*faithful, trusty.*

fides, ĕi, f.,—(*fīdo*,) —, *fortune; confidence, protection;* fidem sequere, *to follow in the fortune.*

fĭgūra, æ, f., (*fingo*, I fashion,)—*form, shape, figure.*

fīnis, is, m., (*findo*, I divide, cf. *filum, fibra*, denoting *end* or extremity,)—*end*, in the pl. *territories, land, country.*

fīnĭtĭmus,, a, um., (*fīnis*,) adj.—*neighboring, adjoining.*

fīo, fĭeri, factus sum, passive of facio, q. v.

firmĭter, firmĭus, firmissĭme, (*firmus*,) adv.—*firmly, steadily.*

firmus, a, um; ior, ius; issĭmus, a, um., (*firmus*, from *fero*, I bear,)—*strong, powerful.*

flecto, ĕre, flexi, flexum, (cf. πλέκω, I turn or twist,) v. tr,—*I turn* in any direction, *turn aside.* P. flector, ti, flexus sum.

fluctus, ūs. m.., (*fluo*, I flow,)—*wave, billow, surge.*

flūmen, ĭnis, n., (*fluo*,)—*a river; stream, flowing water.*

fŏre, (akin to *fŭi, fœtus, fœmina, fecunda*, φύω,)—*about to be, will be.*

fortūna, æ, f., (*fors*, from, *fĕro*, chance,)—*luck, good luck, fortune.*

fossa, æ, f., (*fodio*, I dig,)—*a fosse, ditch, trench.*

fractus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of frango, q. v.

frango, ĕre, frēgi, fractum, (cf. ῥαγῆναι, to be broken,) v. tr.—*I break up, shatter, break in pieces.* P. frangor, frangi, fractus sum.

frater, tris, m., (cf. φράτηρ, a clansman, Celtic, *brathair*, Germ. *Brüder*,)—*a brother.*

frīgus, ŏris, n., (cf. ῥῖγος, φρίσσω, ῥιγέω, all implying coldness,)—*cold, cold of winter.*

frūmentārĭus, a, um., (*frūmentum*,) adj.—*of or belonging to corn*, res frumentaria, *provisions.*

frumentātum, sup. of frumentor, q. v.

frūmentor, āri, ātus sum, (frūmentum,) v. tr. dep.—*I fetch corn*, or *supplies, forage.*

frūmentum, i, n., (contracted for *frūgimentum;* and hence from *frux*, fruit; from *fruor*, I enjoy,)—*corn*, a general name for wheat, barley, &c., *grain;* sometimes in plural, but with no change of meaning.

frustrā, (abl. of an old form, *frusus=fraudsus*, from *fraudo*, I cheat, and dem. suffix *terus*, as in *exterus*, &c.,)—*without effect, to no purpose.*

fŭga, æ, f., (cf. φυγή, from ἔφυγον, flight,)—*flight*, in fugam dare, *to put to flight.*

fŭgio, ĕre, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, (cf. ἔφυγον, I fled,) v. intr.—*I flee, escape by flight.*

fŭit, perf. ind. of sum, q. v.

funda, æ, f., (*fundo*, I cast out; cf. σφενδόνη, σ being epenthetic, as in σφάλλω, cf. *fallo*,)—*a sling.*

fūnĭs, is, m., (cf. *gebunden*, past. part. of Germ. *binden*, I fasten,)—*a rope, cordage, cable.*

G.

Galli, orum, m., (Celtic, *Gael*,)—*the Galli*, the inhabitants of Gallia.

Gallia, æ, f., *Gallia, Gaul*, the country conforming generally to France and northern Italy. Sometimes, as c. 20, in pl. without change of meaning.

Gallĭcus, a, um, adj.—*Gallic, relating to Gaul.*

gallīna, æ. f., (*gallus*, a cock,)—*a hen.*

gĕnus, ĕris, n., (cf. γένος from ἐγενόμην,) of nations, tribes, &c.,—*the race, family;* of things,—*manner, style; species.*

Germania, æ, f., *Germany.*

gĕro, ĕre, gessi, gestum, v. tr.—*I bear, carry;* hence, of war, *wage;* generally of events, *happen, take place; do, perform.* P. gĕror, gĕri, gestus sum.

gestus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of gĕro, q. v.

grăvis, e; ĭor, ĭus; issĭmus, a, um, (cf. βαρύς, akin to Sans. *gar*, heavy,)—*heavy, burdensome; laden-ed, burdened*, of ships.

grăvĭtas, ātis, f., (*gravis*,)—*weight, heaviness.*

grăvĭter, grăvĭus, gravissĭme, (*gră-vis*,) adv.—*seriously, severely.*

gŭbernātor, ōris, m., (cf. κυβερνήτης)—*a pilot, steersman.*

gusto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*gustus*, a tasting, cf. γεύω, I taste, γεῦσις, tasting,) v. tr.—*I taste, partake of.*

H.

hăbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (cf. ἅπτω, *apio*, I seize,) v. tr.—*I have*, in its widest sense, *hold, possess; deem, account, consider.* P. hăbĕor, ēri, hăbitus sum.

Hibernia, æ, f., *Hibernia*, now called *Ireland.*

hic, hæc, hoc, (pronominal root *i*, whence, *is*, and *ce*,)—*this*, pl. *these, those things;* as a personal pronoun, —*he.*

hĭĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*hiems*,) v. tr.—*I winter, take up winter quarters, spend the winter.* P. hĭĕmor, āri, atŭs sum.

hĭĕms, ĕmis, f., (cf. χειμών, winter,)—*winter*, also in pl. *winters; stormy weather.*

Hispania, æ, f., *Hispania*, now *Spain.*

hoc, (hic,) adv.—*on this account, for this reason.*

hŏmo, ĭnis, m., (akin to hŭmus, χαμαί, ground,)—*a man.*

hōra, æ, f., (cf. ὥρα, Germ. *Uhr*,)—*an hour.*

horrĭdus, a, um; ĭor, ius; (*horreo*, I bristle,) adj.—*terrible, frightful, horrid.*

hortātūs, a, um, perf. part. of hortor, q. v.

hortor, āri, ātus sum, (cf. ὁρμή, ὁρμάω,) v. tr.—*I incite, encourage, exhort.*

hostis, is, m.,—*a foe, enemy.*

huc, (hic,) adv.—*to this place, hither;* accēdēbat huc, *to this it was added.*

hūmānus, a, um; ĭor, ĭus; issĭmus, a, um, (contracted for *hŏmĭnānus*, from *homo*,)—*humane, refined, well informed.*

I.

ĭbi, (*i* pronominal root, and *bi* termination denoting location; cf. *bus* of dat. and abl. pl., φι, also as an ending,)—*in that place, there.*

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, (*is*, he or that, *dem*, demonstrative particle, cf. δη in ὁσονδή, also tan*dem*, qui*dem*,)—*the same.*

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, (cf. ἴδιος, one's own,)—of persons, *proper, suitable;* of time, *convenient, fit;* of place, followed by *ad* or the dat., *sufficient, suitable.*

ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, not,

gnarus, skilled in, cf. *gnotus*, γνῶναι,) v. tr.—*I am unacquainted with, am ignorant of.* P. ignōror, āri, ātus sum.

ignosco, ĕre, nōvi, nōtum, (*in*, not, *gnosco*, old form of *nosco*, I know, cf. γιγνώσκω, Eng. *know*,) v. tr.—*I pardon, excuse, forgive.* P. unipers. ignoscitur, ignosci, ignotum est.

ignōtus, a, um, (cf. ἄγνωστος,) adj. —*unacquainted, with, ignorant of; unknown.*

illātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of infĕro, q. v.

ille, illa, illud, (connected with *alius* through old form *ollus*, cf. *olim*, *olli*; cf. ἄλλος,) dem. pron.—*that.* pl. *these;* absolutely, *he, she, it*, pl. *they.*

illo, (*ille*,) adv.—*thither, to that place.*

Imănŭentĭus, ĭi, m. — *Imanuentius*, father of Mandubratius, and chieftain of the Trinobantes, slain by Cassivelaunus.

immissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of immitto, q. v.

immitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*in*, against, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I despatch against.* P. immittor, mitti, missus sum.

impĕdīmentum, i. n. (*impĕdĭo*,)—*camp equipage, baggage* of all kinds, including even beasts of burden, drivers, &c.

impĕdĭo, īre, īvi, ītum, (*in*, *pes*, foot,) v. tr.—*I hamper, hinder.* P. impĕdĭor, īri, ītus sum.

impĕdītus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of impedio, q. v.

impĕrātor, ōris, m., (*impero*, I command, from *in*, against, *păro*, I make ready,)—*a general, commander.*

impĕrātum, i, n., (*impero*, I command,)—*order, command*; imperatum facere, *to do one's command*, hence *to obey.*

impĕrītus, a, um, (*in*, not, *peritus*; from [illegible], skilled,) adj.—*inexperienced in, unacquainted with, ignorant of.*

impĕrĭum, ĭi, n., (*impĕro*, I command,)—*authority, sway, dominion; chief command, military command.*

impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in* against, *păro*, I make ready,) v. tr.—*I command, order;* [illegible] *for, make a requisition for, order to be furnished.* P. impĕror, āri, ātus sum.

impĕtus, ūs, m., (*impeto*, I assail, from *in*, against, *peto*, I seek,)—*an attack, assault; impetuosity, vehemence.*

importātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of importo, q. v.

importo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *porto*, I carry,) *I bring in from abroad, import.*. P. importor, āri, ātus sum.

imprōvīsus, a, um, (*in*, not, *pro*, before, *vīsus*, seen,) adj.—*unforeseen;* de imprōvīso, *unexpectedly, suddenly.*

imprūdens, entis, (*in*, not, *prūdens* from *pro*, *videns*, seeing,) adj. —*unaware, not foreseeing, not anticipating.*

imprūdentĭa, æ, f., (*imprudens*,)—*imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence.*

in, (ἐν,) prep. with abl. *in, at, on;* with acc. *into, against; to, at*, in eundem portum, *at the same port; on* or *upon; for*, in hiemem, for the winter, c. 29; *on*, after a verb of motion, in stationem succedere, *to succeed them on guard; to, towards.*

ĭnānis, e, adj.—*empty, light.*

incendĭum, ĭi, n., (*incendo*,)—*fire, conflagration.*

incendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*in*, in, *cando*, I burn, cf. καίω.) v. tr.—*I burn, destroy by fire.* P. incendor, di, incensus sum.

incensus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of incendo, q. v.

incertus, a, um, (*in*, not, *certus*, certain, cf. κρίνω,) adj.—*uncertain, hesitating, in doubt,* [illegible].

incitātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of incito, q. v. Incitatis [illegible] *full speed.*

incito, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *cito*, freq. from cieo, *I cause to go*, cf. κίω,) v. tr.—*I urge, forward, sti-*

mulate, excite, spur on. P. excĭtor, āri, atus sum.

incognĭtus, a, um, (*in*, not, *cognitus*, known,) adj. — *unknown, not known.*

incŏlo, ĕre, ŭi, ——, (*in*, intensive, *cŏlo*, I till,) v. tr.—*I dwell in a place, inhabit.* P. incŏlor, cŏli, ——.

incolumis, e, (*in*, intensive, *columis*, safe,) adj.—*safe, safe and sound, uninjured.*

incommŏdum, i, n., (*in*, not, *commodus* from *con*, *modus*, convenient,) —*disaster, injury, misfortune.*

incursĭo, ōnis, f., (*in*, against, *curro*, I run,)—*onset, assault, attack.*

inde, (*is*, he. and dem. termination *de*,) adv.—*thence, from that place.*

ĭnĕo, īre, ĭi and īvi, ĭtum, (*in*, into, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I enter upon, adopt*, P. def. in parts. ĭnĭtur, īri, ĭnĭtum est.

infĕrĭor, ĭus, comp. of infĕrus, a, um; sup. infĭmus, a, um, and īmus, a, um, (*in*, *fero*,) adj. of position—*lower.*

infĕro, ferre, tŭli, illātum, (*in*, into, *fero*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I bear, produce, cause, inflict*; military, *attack, wage.* P. infĕror, ferri, illātus sum.

infĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*in*, into, *facio*, I cause to do,) v. tr.—*I stain, dye, colour.* P. infĭcĭor, infĭci, infectus sum.

infīnītus, a, um, (*in*, not. *fīnis*, an end,) adj.—*infinite, countless.*

infirmus, a, um., (*in*, not, *firmus*. strong,) adj.—*weak, liable to break up, not strong.*

infra, (*inferus*,) adv.—of a coast or shore, *below, farther down.*

ingrĕdĭor, di, gressus sum, (*in*, into, grădior, I step,) v. tr. dep.—*I enter, go into.*

ĭnĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of ĭnĕo, q. v.

injūrĭa, æ, f., (*in*, against, *jus*, right,)—*injury, violence, wrong.*

inquam, (cf. ἐνέπω, *verbum*, a word,) v. def.—*I say.*

insĕquor, qŭi, sequūtus sum, (*in*, on or after, *sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow, follow after, pursue.*

insĕquūtus, a, um, perf. part, of insĕquor, q. v.

insĭnŭo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*in*, into, *sinuo*, I wind,) v. tr.—*I wind my way into, push forward* into the open spaces of the enemy. P. insĭnŭor, āri, ātus sum.

insisto, ĕre, stĭti, ——, (*in*, into, *sisto*, I cause to stand,) v. intr.—*I press on*, or *forward, keep on one's way; set foot upon, leap upon.*

instăbĭlis, e, (*in*, not, *stăbilis*, firm,) adj.—*changeable.*

instĭtŭo, ĕre, ŭi, ūtum, (*in*, intensive, *stătuo*, I set up,) v. tr.—*I make, build, construct; determine, decide.* P. instĭtŭor, ŭi, ūtus sum.

instĭtūtum, i. n., (*instĭtŭo*,)—*mode of life, manners, institutions.*

instructus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of instrŭo, q. v.

instruo, ĕre, struxi, structum., (*in*, against, *strŭo*, I join together,) v. tr. —*I draw up, marshall, draw up in battle array.* P. instrŭor, ŭi, structus sum.

insuēfactus, a, um., (*in*. intensive, *suesco*, I am wont, *facio*, I cause to do,) adj.—*accustomed, habituated.*

insŭla, æ, f., (*in*, on, *salum*. the sea, but better cf. νῆσος, Celtic *ey*,) —*an island.*

intĕger, gra, grum, (*in* not, *tango*, perf. *tĕtĭgi*, I touch,) adj.—*sound, whole, untouched, unharmed.*

intellectum est, perf. ind. unipers. from intellĭgo,—*it was perceived.*

intĕllĭgo, ĕre, lexi, lectum, (*inter*, among, *lego*, I say,) v. tr.—*I perceive, understand, observe.* P. intellĭgor, gi, intellectus sum.

inter, prep. with acc., (*in*, and adv. termin. *ter*,)—*among, between*; of a class of persons or things, inter se, *mutually, one with another.*

intercēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*inter*, among, *cedo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I exist.*

interclūdo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum, (*inter*, among, *claudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I cut off, hinder, shut out*, P. interclūdor, di, clūsus sum.

interclusus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of intercludo, q. v.

interdico, ĕre, dixi, dictum, (*inter*, among, *dico*, I say,) v. tr.—*I forbid, prohibit, interdict*, P. interdicor, dici, dictus sum.

interea, (*inter*, among *is*, he,) adv. —*meanwhile, in the meantime.*

interfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of *interficio*, q. v.

interficio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*inter*, among, *făcio*, I cause to do,) v, tr.—*I kill, slay, destroy*, P. interficior, fici, fectus sum.

intĕrim, (*inter*, within, *is*, he,) adv.—*in the meantime, meanwhile.*

interior, ius; intimus, a, um, comp. and sup. of interus, (*inter*,) adj.—*interior, less known*, as a subs. —*the dwellers in the interior.*

intermissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of intermitto, q. v.

intermitto, ĕre, misi, missum, (*inter*, between, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I discontinue, neglect*; of time, *elapse*, brevi tempore intermisso, *after a brief time had elapsed*; of space, *intervene*, P. intermittor, mitti, missus sum.

interpōno, ĕre, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, (*inter*, between, *pōno*, I put,) v. tr.—*I interpose, intervene.* P. interpōnŏr, pŏni, pŏsĭtus sum.

interpositus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of interpono, q. v.

intervallum, i, n.,(*inter*, between, *vallum*, a mound,)—*an interval, space, distance.*

intra, (contracted for, intera, from *interus*,) adv.—*within, inside of.*

intrŏitus, ūs, m., (*intro*, within, *eo*, I go,)—*entrance, place of entrance, passage.*

intŭli, perf. ind. act. of infĕro, q.v.

inūsĭtātior, ius, comp. of inūsĭtātus, a, um, q. v.

inūsĭtātus, a, um., (*in*, not, ūsĭtātus, freq. from *utor*, much used,) adj. —*uncommon, unusual, strange, extraordinary.*

ĭnūtĭlis, e. (*in*, not, *ūtĭlis*, used,) adj.—*unserviceable, useless.*

invĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*in*, on, *vĕnio*, I come,) v. tr.—*I find, discover.* P. invĕnior, īri. ventus sum.

ipse, a, um., (*is*, he, *pse*, cf. σφέ,) pron. dem.—*himself, herself, itself*, pl. *themselves.*

is, ea, id, ejus, (*i*, personal pron. stem,) pers. pron.—*he, it.* pl. *they*; *his*; *that*, pl. *those*; *such*, eā cĕlĕrĭtate. *with such speed*; *of such a kind.*

ĭta, (*is*, *ta*, dem. particle,) adv.—*so, thus, in this way.*

ĭtaque, (*ita*, so, *que*, and,) adv.—*and so, therefore.*

ĭtem, (*ita*,) adv.—*so, also, likewise.*

ĭter, *itineris*, n., (*eo*, I go,)—*a way, a journey, a march.*

ĭvi, perf. ind. art. of *eo*, q. v.

J.

jăcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jactum, (Sans. *ya*, I cause to go.) v. tr.—*I cast, throw out.* P. jăcior, jăci, jactus sum.

jactus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of jăcĭo, q. v.

jam, (*is*, he,) adv.—*already*, jam ante, *previously.*

jŭbĕo, ēri, jussi, jussum, v. tr.—*I order, command, tell.* P. jŭbĕor, ēri, jussus sum.

jūdĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*jus*, right, *dico*, I say,) v. tr.—*I deem, consider.* P. jūdĭcor, āri, ātus sum.

jŭgum, i, n., (cf. ζυγόν, ξεύγνυμι,) —*a yoke.*

jussi, perf. ind. art. of jŭbĕo, q. v.

L.

Lăbērĭus, ĭi, m., *Laberius*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

Lăbĭēnus, i, m., *Labienus*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

lăbor. ōris, m., (cf. ἔλαβον, stem λαβ,)—*labour, toil, exertion.*

lăbōro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*labor*,) v. tr.—*I labour, exert myself, am in trouble, danger* or *difficulty.* P. lăbōror, āri, ātus sum.

labrum, i, n., (*lambo*, I lick,)—*a lip.*

lac, lactis, n., (cf. γάλα, γάλακτος,) *milk.*

lăcessendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of lăcesso, q. v.

lăcesso, ĕre, īvi, ītum, (freq. or intens. from lăcio, I allure,) v. tr.—*I provoke, exasperate, fall upon.* P. lăcessor, cessi, lăcessītus sum.

lāte, lātĭus, lātissĭme, (*lātus*, broad, cf. πλατύς,) adv.—*widely, broadly*, longe lateque, *far and wide.*

lătus, ĕris, n., (cf. πλατύς,)—*side*; military, *flank*; latus apertum, *the open flank, the right flank*, because the shields were carried on the left arms, leaving the right side exposed; *the right.*

laudandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of laudo, q. v.

laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*laus*, praise,) v. tr.—*I praise, extol.* P. laudor, āri, ātus sum.

lēgātus, i, m., (*lego*, I choose,)—*an ambassador, envoy, a legate* or *military commander.*

lĕgĭo, ōnis f., (*lego*, I collect, cf. λέγω,)—*a legion.*

lĕgĭōnārĭus, a, um, (*legio*,)—*legionary, belonging to the legion.*

lēnis, (cf. λεῖος, smooth,) adj.—*gentle, easy, moderate.*

lēnĭter, lēnĭus, lēnissĭme, (*lēnis*,) adv.—*cautiously, moderately, carefully.*

lĕpus, ŏris, (cf. Sicilian λέπορις, collateral form of λαγώς,)—*a hare.*

lībĕrālĭter, lībĕrālĭus, lībĕrālissĭme, (*lībĕrālis*, liberal,) adv.—*liberally, generously, graciously.*

lībĕrandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of lībĕro, q. v.

lībĕre, lībĕrĭus, lībĕrrĭme, (*līber*, cf. λείβω,) adv.—*freely, voluntarily, frankly.*

lībĕri, ōrum, m., (*līber*, free,)—*children.*

lībĕrĭus, comp. of lībĕre, q. v.

lībĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*līber*, free,) v. tr.—*I liberate, set free, release from slavery.* P. lībĕror, āri, ātus sum.

lĭtĕræ, ārum, f., (*lino*, I mark,)—*a written document, a letter.*

lītus, ŏris, n.,—*the sea shore, beach, strand*, opposed to *ripa*, the bank of a river, and is thus defined by Cicero *qua fluctus eluderet.*

lŏcus, i, m., but with pl. loca, (*lŏco*, I place,)—*a place, spot, position.*

longe, ĭus, issĭme, (*longus*, long,) adv.—*far, for some distance.*

longinquĭor, ĭus, comp. of longinquus, q. v.

longinquus, a, um, (*longus*, long,) adj.—*far off, remote, distant.*

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., (*longus*,)—*length.*

longus, a, um, adj.—*long*; longa navis, *a warship.*

Lucius, ĭi, m., *Lucius*, a Roman proper name.

Lugotŏrix, ĭgis, m., *Lugotorix*, a noble British chieftain, for whose story see ch. 22. v.

luna, æ, f., (*lūcīna*, by contraction *lūna*,)—*the moon.*

lux, lūcis, f., (cf. obs. root λύκη, whence λύχνος, *a lamp*, λύγδος, *a white stone*; also Germ. *leuchten*, Eng. *light*,)—*light of day, daylight. dawn.*

M.

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., (*magnus*, great,)—*magnitude, size.*

magnoopere, (*magnus*, great, *opus*, a work,) adv.—*greatly, exceedingly.*

magnus, a, um; major, us; maximus, a, um, (cf. μέγας,) adj.—*great, large*; of value, *great, high*; *loud, powerful*; magna voce, *with a loud voice.*

major, us, comp. of magnus, q. v. of vessels, *of larger size.*

mandātum, i, n., (*mando*,)—*order, commission, mandate.*

mando, āre, āvi, ātum, (*mănus*, a hand, *do*, I give or entrust,) v. tr.—*I commission, order, command*; betake myself, as in fŭgæ mandāre, *to betake themselves to flight.* P. mandor, āri, ātus sum.

Mandubratius, ĭi, m., *Mandubra-*

tius, a British chieftain placed by Cæsar over the Trinobantes.

māne, adv.—*in the morning, early.*

mănus, ūs, f., (Sans. *ma*, I measure, cf. mētior,)—*a hand; a band of armed men, corps* of soldiers.

măre, is, n.—*the sea.*

mărĭtĭmus, a, um, (*măre*,) adj.—*maritime, lying close to the sea; naval;* mărĭtĭmæ res, *maritime affairs.*

mātĕrĭa, æ, f., (*mater*, a mother,)—*materials; timber; wood of all kinds.*

mātūrus, a, um, adj.—*early.*

maxĭme, sup. of magis, adv.—*chiefly, principally, especially.*

maxĭmus, a, um., sup. of magnus, q. v.

mĕdĭterrāneus, a, um, (*medius*, middle, *terra*, the earth,) adj.—*inland, remote from the sea.*

mĕdĭus, a, um., (cf. μέσος,) adv.—*mid, middle*, of time and space.

membrum, i, n.—*a limit, a member.*

mĕmŏrĭa, æ, f., (*memor*, mindful, cf. μιμνήσκω,)—*memory, tradition, remembrance.*

Mĕnăpĭī, ōrum, m.,—*the Menapii*, a Belgic tribe between the Scheldt and Meuse.

mensūra, æ, f., (*mētior*, I measure,)—*measurement, measure.*

mercātor, ōris, m., (*mercor*, I traffic,)—*a merchant, trader*, opposed to *caupo*, a retailer.

mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, (*mĕrīdĭes*,)—*mid-day:* mĕrīdĭāno tempore, *at mid-day.*

mĕrīdĭes, ĕi, f., (*medius*, middle, *dīes*, a day,)—mid-day, hence the sun being on the meridian, *the south.*

mĕtendi, gerund of meto, q. v.

mĕto, ĕre, messui, messum, (cf. ἀμάω, with α epenthetic,) v. tr.—*I reap, mow, cut down a crop.*

mĕtus, ūs, m.,—*fear, dread, apprehension.*

mĕus, a, um, (*me*, acc. of *ego*, cf. μέ,) adj.—*my.*

mīles, ĭtis, m., (*mille*, a thousand, cf. ὁμιλία,)—*a soldier, a foot soldier.*

mīlĭtāris, e, (*mīles*,) adj.—*military, warlike;* res mīlĭtāris, *military affairs.*

mille, adj. num. indecl.—*a thousand;* as a subs. in the pl. only.

millĭa, ĭum, n., *a thousand*, always followed by a partitive genitive.

mĭnor, us, ōris, adj.—comp. of parvus,—*less.*

mĭnus, (*minor*,) adv.—*less, the less, in a less degree.*

mīsi, per. indic. act. of mitto, q.v.

mitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (causative form from *meo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I send.* P. mittor, mitti, missus sum.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, f., (*mōbilis*, from *moveo*, I move,)—*mobility, rapidity.*

mŏdĕror, āri, ātus sum, (*modus*,) v. tr. dep.—*I manage, govern, regulate.*

mŏdo, (*modus*,) adv.—*only*, with *si*,—*if only, provided that.*

mŏdus, i, m.,—*a way, manner, fashion, style.*

mollis, e, (mŏvĕo, that is mŏvĭbĭlis,) adj.—*soft.*

Mŏna, æ, f., *Mona*, now the Isle of Man.

mŏnĕo, ĕre, ŭi, ĭtum, (cf. *memini*, *mens*, the mind, *mentio*, mention, also μνήσκω,) v. tr.—*I instruct, tell, admonish.* P. moneor, ēri, monitus sum.

mons, ntis, m., (*ēmineo*, to stand out, project,)—*a mountain, a hill.*

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, m.,—the *Morini*, a people of Belgic Gaul.

mŏrātus, a, um, perf. part. of moror, q. v.

mŏror, āri, ātus sum, (*mŏra*, delay,) v. intr. dep.—*I delay.*

mors, mortis, f., (*mŏrior*, I die,)—*death.*

mōtus, ūs, m., (*mŏveo*, I move,)—*a motion, revolution, tumult.*

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, f., (*multus*,)—*multitude, a great number, a crowd* of common people.

multum, (*multus*,) adv.—*much, very much, greatly.*

multus, a, um, (old form *moltus*,

part of *molēre*, I increase,) adj.—*many*, of both persons and things.

mūnĭo, īre, īvi and ĭi, ītum, old form *moenio*, hence from *moenia*, walls,) v. tr.—*I fortify*, *defend*, *protect*, as with walls. P. munīor, īri, ītus sum.

mūnītĭo, ōnis, f., (*mūnio*,)—*a fortification*, *barrier*, *ramparts ; a fortifying*.

mūnītus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of mūnĭo, q. v.

N.

nactus, a, um, perf. part. of nanciscor, q. v.

nam, conj., introduces a reason for a previous statement—*for*.

namque, conj., (*nam*, *que*, and,)—an emphatic confirmative word, = καὶ γάρ, hence *for indeed*, *for truly*.

nanciscor, cisci, nactus sum, (*nancio*, I get,) v. tr. dep.—*I get*, *acquire*, *obtain ; get together ;* accidentally, *light upon*.

nascor, ci, nātus sum, (cf. γεννάω, and old form *gnascor*,) v. intr. dep.—*I am born*, of persons; *am produced*, of things.

nātĭo, ōnis, f., (*nātus*, born,)—*a nation*, *people ; race*.

nātūra, æ, f., (*nātus*,)—*nature*.

nātus, a, um, perf. part. of nascor, q. v.

nauta, æ, m., (contracted for *nāvita*, a sailor, cf. ναύτης,)—*a sailor*.

nāvālis, e, (*nāvis*,) adj.—*of* or *belonging to ships*, *naval*.

nāvĭgandum, gerund of nāvĭgo, q. v.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, f., (*nāvis*, a ship, *ago*, I lead,)—*navigation*, *voyage*, *sailing*.

nāvĭgĭum, ĭi, n., (*nāvis*, *ăgo*,)—*a vessel*, *ship*.

nāvĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nāvis*, *ăgo*,) v. tr.—*I sail*, *navigate*, *set sail*. P. nāvĭgor, āri, atus sum.

nāvis, is, f., (cf. ναύς,)—*a ship*, *vessel ;* nāvis longa, *a war ship ;* nāvis ŏnĕrāria, *a transport ;* nāves conscendĕre, *to embark*.

nē, conj.—*that not*, *lest ;* adv. *not ;* ne..quidem, *not*..*even*. It is the primitive negative adv. cf. νή, Anglo-Saxon *na*, old English *ne*.

nec, contracted form of neque, q. v.

nĕcessārĭo, (*nĕcessārĭus*, necessary,) adv.—*necessarily*, *unavoidably*.

necesse, (*nec*, neither, *cēdo*, I yield,) adj. indecl.—*inevitable*, *necessary*, *indispensable*.

nĕgōtĭum, ĭi, n., (*nec*, neither, *ōtium*, ease,)—*difficulty*, *trouble*, *pains*.

nēquaquam, (*ne*, not, *quisquam*, any,) adv.—*in no wise*, *not at all*.

nĕque, conj., (*nē*, not, *que*, and, contracted nec, q. v.)—*and not ;* neque..neque, *neither*..*nor ;* nec..nec, *neither*..*nor*.

nēmo, m., (*nē*, not, *homo*, a man; the only cases used are nom., dat. and acc., the gen. and abl. are supplied by *nullus*,)—*no one*, *nobody*, *no man*.

neu, conj. (contracted for neve,)—*nor*.

nĭhil, n. indecl., (*ne*, not, *hilum*, a trifle,)—*nothing*.

nĭsi, conj., (*ni*, unless, *si*, if,)—*unless ; except that*, *save only*.

nōbĭlĭs, e, (*nosco*, I know, cf γνῶναι,) adj.—*noble*, *noted*, *celebrated*.

nŏcēo, ēre, ŭi, cĭtum, (cf. *nĕco*, I kill, both from Sans. *nac*, to perish,) v. intr.—*I harm*, *hurt*, *injure*. P. nŏcētur, nŏcēri, nŏcĭtum.

noctu, (*nox*, night,) adj.—*pertaining to the night*, *by night*.

nōmen, ĭnis, n., (*nosco*, I know,)—*a name*.

non, (old form *nocnum*, also *nenum ;* hence from *nē*, not, unum, *one ;* cf. our English *naught*, and Saxon *naht*, for *ne-aht*,)—*not*.

nondum, (*non*, not, *dum*, yet,) adv.—*not yet*.

nonnullus, a, um, (*non*, not, *nullus*, none,) adj.—*some*, *several*.

nonus, a, um, (nŏvēnus, from *nŏvem*, nine,) adj. num.—*ninth*.

nos, nostrum, (cf. νῶϊ, Sans. *nau* pl of ego,—*we*.

nosco, ere, nōvi, nōtum, (cf. γιγνώσκω, and old form *gnosco*,) v. tr.—*I know, gain a knowledge of, become acquainted with.* P. noscor, nosci, nōtus sum.

noster, tra, trum, (*nos*), adj.—*our; our men.*

nōtissĭmus, a, um, (*nōtus*,) sup. of *notus*,—*known, well acquainted with.*

nōtus, a, um, perf. part. of nosco, q. v.

nōtus, a, um, (cf. γνώσκω,) adj.—*known.*

nŏvissĭmus, a, um, sup. of *novus*, q. v.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, f., (*nŏvus*,)—*novelty, strangeness, unusualness.*

nŏvus, a, um, (cf. νέος,) adj.—*new, fresh.*

nox, noctis, f., (cf. νύξ)—*night, darkness.*

nullus, a, um, (*ne*, not, *ullus*, any,) adj.—*none, no one, not any.*

nŭmĕrus, i, m., (cf. *nūmus*, old form of nummus, νόμος, *coin*, from νέμω,)—*a number.*

nummus, i, m., (old form *nūmus*, cf. νόμος, νέμω,)—*money.*

nunciātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of nuncio, q. v.

nuncĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*nunc*, now, *cio*, I call forth,) v. tr.—*I announce, make known, inform.* P. nuncior, āri, ātus sum.

nuncĭus, ĭi, m., (*nuncio*,) *a messenger, courier.*

nunquam, (*nē*, not, *unquam*, ever,) adv.—*never.*

nūtus, ūs, m., *nŭo*, I nod, cf. νεύω, I assent by a nod,)—*command, will, nod.*

O.

ob, prep. with acc,—*for, on account of.*

objectus, a um, perf. part pass. of objicio, q. v.

objĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*ob*, in the way of, *jacio*, I cast,) v. tr.—*I lie in the way of, present to view.* P. objĭcior, jĭci, jectus sum.

obses, ĭdis, m., (*ob*, *sedeo*, I sit,)—*a hostage.*

obtempĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob*, in accordance, *tempĕro*, I regulate) v. tr.—*I comply with, submit to.*

obtĭnĕo, ēre, tĭnŭi, tentum, *ob*, from, *tĕnĕo*, I hold,) v. tr.—*I hold, gain, get possession of, acquire.* P. obtĭnĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

occāsus, ūs, m., (*ob. cado*, I fall,)—*a setting, going down*, as of the sun, &c.

occĭdens, ntis, pres. part. of occido, q. v.

occĭdo, ĕre, cĭdi,——, (*ob, cado*, I fall,)—v. intr.—*I set, go down*, as of the sun &c.

occīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum (*ob, cædo*, I cut,) v. tr.—*I kill, slay, cut off.* P. occīdor, cīdi, cīsus sum.

occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. from *occŭlo*, I cover up, *ob*, and *cēlo*, I conceal,)—*I hide, conceal, secrete.* P. occultor, āri, ātus sum.

occŭpātio, ōnis, f., (*occŭpo*,)—*occupation, employment.*

occupatus, a, um, perf. part. pass of occŭpo, q. v.

occŭpo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob, căpĭo*,) v. tr.—*I employ, occupy.* P. occupor, āri, ātus sum.

occurro, ĕre, curri, cursum, (*ob, curro*, I run,) v. intr.—*I meet with.*

ōcĕănus, i, m., (cf. ὠκεανός, from ὠκυς, νάω,)—*the ocean.*

octingenti, æ, a, (*octo*, eight, *centum*, a hundred,) adj. num.—*eight hundred.*

octo, (cf. ὀκτω, Sans. *ashtau*), adj. num. indecl.—*eight.*

octōdĕcĭm, (*octo*, eight, *decem*. ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*eighteen.*

octōginta, (*octo*, eight, *ginta* = κοντα, ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*eighty.*

ŏcŭlus, i, m., (ὄκκαλος, Bœot. for ὄκκος, an eye,)—*the eye.*

offĭcĭum, ĭi, n., (*ob, făcĭo*, I make,)—*duty, part.*

omnino, (*omnis*,) adv.—*altogether, entirely;* with numerals, *in all.*

omnis, e, adj.—*all, every.*

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, (*onus*,) adj.—only in the expression oneraria navis—*a transport, a ship of burden.*

ŏnus, ĕris, n.,—*a load, a burden.*

ŏpĕra, æ, f., (*opus*,)—*pains, labour, work.*

ŏpīnío, onis, f., (*ŏpīnor*, I believe,) —*belief, opinion, conjecture.*

ŏportet, ŏportŭit, ŏportēre, (*opus*, need,) v. unipers. intr.—*it is necessary, one must.*

oppĭdum, i, n, (*ops*, aid, *do*, I give,) —*a town.*

opportūne, ĭus, issĭme, (*opportunus*,) adv.—*seasonably, opportunely.*

opportūnissimus, a, um, sup. of opportūnus, q. v.

opportūnus, a, um, (*ob*, *portus*, a harbour,) adj.—*fit, convenient.*

oppressus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of opprĭmo, q. v.

opprĭmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, (*ob*, *prĕmo*, I press,) v. tr.—*I weigh down, overcome.* P. opprĭmor, prĭmi, pressus sum.

oppugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*ob*, *pugno*, I fight,) v. tr.—*I attack, assault, storm; capture.* P. oppugnor, āri, ātus sum.

optĭmus, a, um., sup of *bonus*, q. v., (*opto*, I prefer.)

ŏpus, ĕris, n.,—*work*, natūrā et opĕrĕ, *by nature and art.*

ōra, æ, f., (*os*, the mouth,)—*the shore, coast; country along the coast.*

ōrātor, ōris, m., (*ōro*, I ask,)—*speaker, envoy; ambassador* charged with a verbal message.

ordo, ĭnis, m., (*ordĭor*, I lay the warp,)—*line* or *rank* of soldiers; *troop, band;* incertis ordinibus, *by their tumultuary bands.*

ŏrĭens, ntis, pres, part. of orior,—*rising.*

ŏrĭor, orīri, ortus sum, (cf. ὄρνυμι, ὄρτυξ, Germ. *reichen*, Eng. *reach*,) v. intr. dep.—*I appear, become visible.*

ortus, a, um, perf. part. of ŏrĭor. q. v.

ostendo, ĕre, di, sum, (*ob*, *tendo*, I stretch, cf. τείνω,) v. tr.—*I expose to view, exhibit, display; make known, declare.* P. ostendor, di, tensus sum.

P.

pābŭlandum, gerund of pabulor, q. v.

pābŭlātor, ōris, m., (*pabulor*,)—*a forager.*

pābŭlor, āri, ātus sum, (*pascor*, I feed,) v. tr. dep.—*I seek fodder, forage.*

pāgus, i, m., (*pascor*, I feed, hence a *feeding place* or *common*,)—*a canton, district, section.*

pālus, ūdis, f., (cf. πῆλος,) — *a marsh, swamp, morass*

par, păris, adj.—*equal.*

părandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of păro, q. v.

părens, entis, m., (*părio*, I beget,) —*a parent.*

păro, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. φέρω,)—*I make ready, prepare.* P. păror, āri, ātus sum.

pars, rtis, f.,—*a part; place, section; side.*

passus, ūs, m., (*pando*, I extend,) —*a pace, step; pace* = five Roman feet.

pătĭor, păti, passus sum, (cf. ἔπαθον,) v. tr. dep.—*I suffer, allow, permit, I bear up against.*

paucĭtas, ātis, f., (*paucus*,)—*fewness, paucity.*

paucus, a, um, (cf. παῦρος,) adj.—*few; pauci*, ōrum, m.,—*few, a few.*

paulātim, (*paulus*, little, small, cf. παῦρος,) adv.—*by degrees, gradually.*

paulisper, (*paulus*, *per*, very,) adv.—*a little while, for a short time.*

paulo, (*paulus*,) adv.—*by a little, somewhat.*

paulŭlum, (*paulus*,) adv.—*a little distance.*

paulum, (*paulus*,) adv.—*a little way, somewhat.*

pax, pācis, f., (cf. *pactus*, from *paciscor*, I make a bargain, πήγνυμι, also, *pango*,)—*peace.*

pĕcus, ŏris, n., (cf. the root *pac* or *pag*, meaning I bind, hence stalled animals,)—*cattle.*

pĕdes, ĭtis, m., (*pes*, *eo*, I go,)—*a foot soldier*, hence *infantry.*

pedester, tris, e, (*pedes*,) adj.—*on foot, pedestrian, on land.*

pellis, is, f., (cf. πέλλα, Germ. *Fell*, *Pelz*, Eng. *pelt*,)—*skin* of any animal.

pello, ĕre, pĕpŭli, pulsum, (cf.

πάλλω, originally βάλλω,) v. tr.—*I drive back, discomfit, rout.* P. pellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

pendo, ĕre, pĕpendi, pensum, (*pendeo*, I hang, but some say *pœna*, a fine, cf. ποινή, *do*, I give,) v. tr.—*I pay.* P. pendor, di, pensus sum.

per, prep. with acc., (cf. περά, περάω,)—*throughout; along;* as the accent, *by; through.*

percontatĭo, ōnis f., (*per*, through, *contor*,, I doubt,)—*enquiry, questioning,*

percurro, ĕre, curri, cursum,) *per, curro*, I run,) v. intr.—*I run along.*

perdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*per, duco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I lead, bring,* or *conduct*, a person or thing. P. perdūcor, ci, ductus sum.

pĕrĕquĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, equito*, I ride) v. tr.—*I ride hither and thither, I ride through.* P. pĕrĕquitor, āri, ātus sum.

perexíguus, a, um., (*per*, very, *exiguus*, small,) adj.—*very small, very little.*

perfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (*per, fero*, I bear,) v. tr.—*I announce, convey*, news, *I carry.* P. perfĕror, ferri, latus sum.

perfúga, æ, m., (*perfŭgio*, I flee,) —*a deserter*, to an enemy.

pĕrīcŭlum, i, n., (*per, eo*, I go,)—*an experiment, attempt, risk, hazard, danger, peril.*

perlātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of perfĕro, q. v.

permănĕo, ĕre, mansi, mansum, (*per, mănĕo*, I remain,) v. intr.—*I persevere, hold fast to, persist.*

permissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of permitto, q. v.

permĭtto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*per, mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr,—*I entrust, commit, grant.* P. permittor, ti, missus sum.

permotus, a um, perf. part. pass. of permŏvĕo, q. v.

permŏvĕo, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum,(*per, mŏvĕo*, I move,) v. tr..—*I excite, stir up, rouse up, move deeply.* P. permŏvĕor, ĕri, motus sum

perpaucus, a, um , (*per*, very, paucus, cf. παῦρος, few, little,) adj.—*very, few.*

perpĕtuus, a, um., (*per, peto*, I seek,) adj.—*continuous;* in perpetuum, *perpetually.*

persĕquor, qui, sequūtus, (*per, sĕquor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow up, pursue.*

perrumpo, ĕre, rūpi, ruptum,(*per, rumpo*, I burst,) v. tr.—*I break through, force my way through.* P. perrumpor, pi, ruptus sum.

perspectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of perspĭcĭo, q. v.

perspĭcĭo, ĕre, spexi, spectum, (per, *spĭcĭo*, I see, cf. σκέπτομαι,) v. tr.—*I examine, note, ascertain, explore, observe; perceive, see.* P. perspĭcĭor, spĭci, spectus sum.

perterrĕo, ĕre, terrui, terrĭtum, (*per*, very much, *terreo*, I terrify,) v. tr.—*I frighten*, or *terrify thoroughly.* P. perterrĕor, ĕri, rĭtus sum.

perterrĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of perterrĕo, q. v.

perturbātĭo, ōnis, f., (*per*, very much, *turbo*, I disturb, cf. θόρυβος,) —*disorder, disquietude, confusion.*

perturbātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of perturbo. q. v.

perturbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*per, turbo*, I disturb, cf. θορυβέω,) v. tr.—*I confuse, disturb, throw into disorder*, or *confusion.* P. perturbor, āri, ātus sum.

pervĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (*per, venio*, I come,) v. intr.—*I come to, reach; arrive at.*

pēs, pĕdis, m., (cf. πούς, Sans. *pad*, to go,)—*a foot*; pĕdem, referre, to retreat; pĕdibus, *on foot, afoot.*

petendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of pĕto, q. v.

pĕto, ĕre, petivi, and ĭi, pĕtītum, (cf. πέτω, πίπτω,) v. tr.—*I beg, ask, request, desire.* P. pĕtor, ti, pĕtītus sum.

plānus, a, um., (cf. πλάξ,) adj.—*flat, level, plane.,*

plēnus, a, um, (*pleo*, I fill, πίμπλημι,) adj.—*full,*

plērumque. (*plerus*, from *pleus*, old form of *plus*,) adv.—*for the most*

part, *commonly*, *very often*.

plumbum, i, n., (cf. μόλυβδος)—*lead*; plumbum album, *tin*,

plurimus, a, um., sup. of *multus*, q. v.—quam plurimas, *as many as possible*.

plus, plūris, (old form *pleus*. from *pleo*, I fill,) adj.—comp of *multus*, q. v.; in the pl. *very many*, *several*.

pollĭcĕor, ēri, licitus sum,) *potis*, able, *liceor*, I offer,) v. tr. dep.—*I make an offer*, *promise*, *engage*.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, perf. part. of pollĭcĕor, q. v.

pondus, eris, n., (*pendo*, I weigh,) —*a weight*.

pŏpŭlus, i, m., (cf. πολύς, and the old form *populus*,)—*the people*; Populus Romanus, *the Roman people*, as the supreme authority.

porta, æ, f., (*porto*, I carry,)—*a gate*

porto. āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. πορεῖν, also πόρος, περάω,) v. tr.—*I bear*, *carry*, *convey*. P. portor, āri, ātus sum,

portus, ūs, m., (*porto*,)—*a harbour*, *port*.

possum, posse, potŭi, (*pŏtis*, able, *sum*, I am,) v. intr.—*I can*, *am able*, *have power to do*.

post, (quasi, *pone*, *est*,) prep. with acc.—*behind*; *after*, *subsequent to*, *on*.

postĕa, (*post*, *is*, he,) adv.—*afterwards*.

postérus, a, um., (*post*,) adj.—*ensuing*, *next*.

postrīdĭe, (*posterus*, *dies*,) adv.—*on the day after*, *the next day*.

postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*posco*, I demand,) v. tr.—*I demand*, *require*. P. postŭlor, āri, ātus sum.

potŭi, perf. ind. of possum, q. v.

præceps, cĭpĭtis, (*præ*, before, *caput*, the head,) adj.—*downhill*, *precipitous*.

præclūdo, ĕre, clūsi, clūsum, (*præ*, before, *claudo*, I shut,) v. tr.—*I shut out*, *stop up*. P. præclūdor, di, clūsus sum.

præclūsus, a, um, perf. part pass of præclu lo, q. v.

præda, æ, f., *plunder*, *booty*, *pillage*.

prædandi, gerund of prædor, q. v.

prædīco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*præ*, before, *dico*, I proclaim, cf. δείκνυμι,) v. tr.—*I notify*, *publish abroad*. P. prædīcor, āri, ātus sum.

prædor, āri, ātus sum, (*præda*,) v. tr. dep.—*I plunder*, *rob*, *pillage*.

præeram, imp. ind, of præsum. q. v.

præfectus, i, m., (*præficio*,)—*a commander*, *prefect*.

præfĭcio, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*præ*, over, *facio*, I do,) v. tr.—*I appoint* any one *to the command over*, *I place in authority*. P. præfĭcior, fĭci, fectus sum.

præfīgo, figĕre, fixi, fixum, (*præ*, before, *figo*,) v. tr.—*I set on end*, *place in front*. P. præfīgor, figi, fixus sum.

præfixus, a, um, perf. part. of præfigo, q. v.

præmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of præmitto, q. v.

præmitto, ĕre, misi, missum, (*præ*, before, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr.—*I send on*, *despatch in advance*. P. præmittor, mitti, missus sum.

præpăro, āre, āvi, ātum, *præ*, before, *păro*, I make ready,) v. tr.—*I prepare*, or *make ready beforehand*. P. præpăror, āri, ātus sum.

præsĭdium, ĭi, n., (*præsĭdeo*, I guard,)—*defence*, *protection*, *guard*.

præsto, āre, stiti, stātum, (*præ*, before, *sto*, I stand,) v. intr.—*I discharge*, *perform*, *fulfil*; *show*, *exhibit*, *manifest*.

præsum, fui, esse, (*præ*. before, *sum*, I am,) v. intr.—*I am set over*, *rule over*, *govern*, *take the lead*.

præter, prep. with acc., (*præ* and adv. termination *ter*. cf. *inter*,)—*except*, *excepting*, *save*.

prætĕrĕa, (*præter*, *is*, he,)—*besides*, *beyond that*.

prĕmo, ĕre, pressi, pressum, v. tr. —*I press hard upon*, *pursue closely*, *crowd*. P. prĕmor, mi, pressus sum.

prīdĭe, (*prior*, former, ; *dies*, a day,)—*on the day before*.

primo, (*prīmus*,) adv.—*at first, at the beginning.*

primus, a, um, (pris, obs. whence *prior, prīdem*,) adv.—*first*, primā lūcē, *at dawn.*

primum, (*prīmus*,) adv.—*in the first place, first of all.*

princeps, ĭpis, m., *prīmus*; *căpĭo*, I take,)—*chieftain, leading man.*

prior, us, (comp. without pos., sup. primus, q. v.) adj.—*former, previous, prior.*

pristīnus, a, um., (*pris*, obs. see *primus*,)—*former. previous.*

priusquam, (*prius*, former, *quam*, from quis, quæ, quid,) adv.—*before that, before.*

prīvātus, a, m., (*prīvus*, one's own,)—*private, of* or *belonging to individuals.*

pro, prep. with abl., (old form *posi*, also, *po*, as in *pono*; ne t. dat. form, *proi*, fem, *prai*, i. e, *præ*,)—*before, in front of; conformably to, for; in place of, instead of.*

prŏbo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*prŏbus*, excellent,) v. tr.—*I test, am satisfied with, approve.* P. prŏbor, āri, ātus sum.

prōcēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*pro*, before, *cēdo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I advance, issue, go out from,*

prŏcul, (*pro* forward, *cello*, cf. κελλω, I urge,) adv.—*at a distance, remote, distant.*

prōclivis, e., (*pro*, forward, *clivus*, cf. *clino*, and κλίνω, a hill,) adj.—*sloping, steep.*

prōdo, ĕre, dĭdi, dĭtum,) *pro*, in place of, *do*, I give,) v. tr.—*I betray, abandon, give up; I hand down, transmit.* P. prōdor, di, ditus sum.

prōdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*pro*, forward, *dūco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I prolong, protract.* P. prōdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

prœlium, ĭi, n., (*præ*, before, *eo*, I go, cf. πρυλέες, Il. v. 574,)—*a battle, combat, engagement.*

prŏfectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of prŏficiscor, q. v.

prŏfĭciscor, ci, fectus sum, (*pro*, forward, *faciscor*, incep. of *făcio*, *I cause to do*,) v. intr. dep.—*I set out, march, proceed.*

progrédior, di, gressus sum, (*pro*, forward *grădior*, I step,) v. intr. dep. —*I go forward, advance.*

prōgressus, a, um, perf, part. of prōgrĕdior, q. v.

prŏhĭbĕo, ēre, ŭi, ĭtum, (*pro*, in front of, *habeo*, I have,) v. tr.—*I prevent, hinder, prohibit, defend, protect.* P. prŏhĭbĕor, ēri, ĭtus sum.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of prŏhĭbĕo, q. v.

prōjĭcĭo, ĕre, ēci, jectum, (*pro*, forward, *jăcio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—with se. *I throw myself. rush*; ex navi prōjĭcĕre, *to leap out of the ship.* P. prōjĭcior,, jici, jectus sum.

prōmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of prōmitto, q. v.

prŏmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*pro*, in front of, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I let hang down, let grow.* P. promittor, ti, missus sum.

prŏpe, neut. of obs. adj. prŏpis, near,) adv.—*nearly, almost.*

prōpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*pro*, forward, *pello*, collateral with *cello*, I urge,) v. tr.—*I drive out, expel.* P. prōpellor, li, pulsus sum.

propinquus, a, um, (*prŏpe*, near,) adj.—*near, close by.*

prŏpĭus, (prŏpe,) adv.—*nearer.*

propter, (*prŏpiter*, from *prŏpe*,) prep with acc.—*on account of, by reason of, because of.*

propterea, (*propter*, *is*,) conj.—generally followed by quod, *because that, for the reason that.*

prōpugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (*pro*, before, *pugno*, I fight,) v. tr.—*I make a sally* or *sortie, I rush out to fight.* P. propugnor, āri, ātus sum.

prŏsĕquor, sĕqui, sĕquūtus sum, (*pro*, *sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I pursue, follow after.*

prospectus, ūs, m., (*prospicio*, I see at a distance,)—*view, sight.*

protinus, (*pro*, forward, *tenus*, up to, as far as,) adv.—*immediately, directly, instantly, forthwith.*

provectus, a, um, perf, part. pass. of prōveho, q. v.

prōvĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, (*pro*, forward, *vĕho*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I drive out*, as of a ship by the wind; *waft, carry forward*. P. prōvĕhor, hi, vectus sum.

prōvĭdeo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, (*pro*, before, *vĭdĕo*, I see,) v. tr.—*I look after, provide*. P. prōvĭdĕor, ēri, vīsus sum.

proxĭmus, a, um., (*prop-simus*, from *prope*, near,) adj. sup. of *prope*,—*nearest, next*.

Publius, ĭi, m., (old form Poplius, hence, *populus*, the people,)—*Publius*, a Roman prænomen.

pugna, æ, f., (*pugno*, cf. πύξ, πυγμή,)—*a battle, contest, manner of fighting*.

pugnandus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of pugno, q. v.

pugnatum est, perf. ind. pass. unipers. from pugno,—*it was fought, they fought*.

pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, (see *pugna*,) v. tr.—*I fight, engage in battle, contend*. P. pugnor, āri, ātus sum.

pulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of pello, q, v.

pulvis, ĕris, m., (probably from *pulsus*, beaten, anything beaten fine,)—*dust*.

pŭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. *pūtus*, clean, from common stem *pŭo*,) v. tr.—*I reckon, value, esteem*. P. pŭtor, āri, ātus sum.

Q.

quā, (*qui*, who,) adv.—*at* or *in which place, where*.

quadraginta, (*quatuor*, *ginta*=κοντα, ten,) adj. num, indecl,—*forty*.

quæstor, ōris, m., (*quæro*, I ask, seek,)—*quæstor*, a Roman officer, who in the provinces collected imposts, provided pay and provisions for the troops, and in the absence of the governor sometimes performed his functions, the *quæstores militares*.

quam. (*qui*, who,) conj.—after comparative words—*than*; with superlative words and the verb possum, *as*; quam plurimas, *as many as possible*, quas possit adeat civitates, *as many states as*—; after designation of time, *after*, *since*, post quartam diem, quam, *on the fourth day, after*.

quamprīmum, (*qui*, and *primus*, first,) adv.—*as soon as possible*.

quantus, a, um.,(*qui*,=Sans. *kas*, *who*,) adj.—*how great, how much*; as a subs. in neut. followed by a Gen. *as great as, as much as*; tantum ... quantum, *so much—as*.

quatŭor, (cf. Sans. *chatur*, Æol. πίσυρες, Att. τέσσαρες, Germ. *vier*,) adj. num. indecl.—*four*.

que, (cf. τέ,) conj.—*and*; with et–or repeated que—que, *both—and, as well—as*.

quĕror, quĕri, questus sum, v. tr. dep.—*I complain*.

questus, a, um, perf. part. of quĕror, q. v.

qui, quæ, quod, pron. rel.—*who, which, what, that*; at the beginning of a clause or sentence, *and this*, pl. *and these*; *this*, pl. *these*; in dep. clauses, *what, what sort of*; with antecedent omitted, *he who*; after idem, or par, often best rendered by *as*.

quicquam, see quisquam.

quicquid, see quisquis.

quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque, (*qui*, with indef. suffix, *cumque*,) pron. dem.—*whatever, whatsoever*.

quĭdem, (*qui*, dem. ending *dem*,) adv.—*indeed*, ne—quidem, *not even*.

quingenti, æ, a., (*quinque*, five, *centum*, a hundred,) adj. num.—*five hundred*.

quinque, (cf.πέντε,) adj. num.—*five*.

quintus, a, um., (quinque,) adj.—*fifth*.

Quintus, i, m,—*Quintus*, a Roman prænomen.

quisquam, quæquam, quidquam, or quicquam, (*qui*, *quam*,) pron. indef.—*any one, any person; anything*.

quisque, quæque, quodque, (*quis*, *que*,) pron. indef.—*every, each; whatever*.

quisquis, ——, quodquod, or quidquid, (*quis* reduplicated,) pron. indef. —*whoever, whatever; whatsoever.*

quō, (*qui*,) adv.—*to which place, whither; in which place, where; by means of which.*

quoad, (old form quom-ad, hence *to which*,) conj.—*until, till.*

quod, (*qui*, acc. sing. neut), conj., —*because; inasmuch as.*

quōmĭnus, (*qui, minor*,) conj. — after verbs of hindering, restraining, holding back, &c.—*from; that..not.*

qot, (*quŏties*, how many,) adj. indecl.—*as many as.*

quŏtidĭānus, a, um, (*quŏtus, dies*,) adv.—*daily, day to day.*

quotidĭē, (*quŏtus, dies*,) adv.—*every day, daily.*

quum, (old form quom,) conj.—*when; since; although.*

R.

rādo, ĕre, rāsi, rāsum, v. tr.—*I shave off* with a razor. P. rādor, rādi, rāsus sum.

rārus, a, um, adj.—*thin*, hence of persons, *far apart, scattered, dispersed.*

rāsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of rādo, q. v.

rătio, ōnis, f., (*reor*, I think,)—*plan, procedure.*

rĕbellĭo, ōnis, f., (*re*, again, *bello*, I wage war,)—*revolt, rebellion.*

rĕcens, ntis, adj.—*fresh, vigorous.*

rĕceptus, ūs, m., (*recipio*, I get again,)—*means of retreat, retreat.*

rĕcĭpĭo, ĕre, cēpi, ceptum, (*re*, back or again, *capio*, I take,) v. tr.—*I take back, regain; admit, receive;* with acc. se, *I recover;* also *regain;* also *betake;* also *withdraw.* P. rĕcipĭor, cipi, ceptus sum.

rĕdĕo, ire, ii and īvi, ĭtum, (*re*, back, *d* epenthetic, *eo*, I go,) intr.—*I return, return from.*

rĕdĭtus, ūs, m., (*redeo*,)—*a means of returning, return.*

rĕdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*re*, again, *duco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I bring back, conduct back.* P. rĕdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

refectus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of rĕfĭcĭo, q. v.

rĕfĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum, (*re*, back, *fero*, I bear,) v. tr. with pedem, as a military term,—*I withdraw, retreat;* of vessels, *bear back, drive back.* P. rĕfĕror, ferri, rĕlātus sum.

rĕfĭcĭendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of rĕfĭcĭo, q. v.

rĕfĭcĭo, ĕre, fēci, fectum, (*re*, again, *facio*, I make,) v. tr. of vessels,—*I repair, refit, put in condition again, renew.* P. rĕfĭcĭor, fĭci, fectus sum.

rĕgĭo, ōnis, f., (*rĕgo*, I direct,)—*a territory, region.*

regnum, i, n., (*rego*, I rule,—*a kingdom, chief power, kingly power.*

rejĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*re*, again, *jacio*, I hurl,) v. tr. —of vessels, *I am driven back, cast away, founder.* P. rĕjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

rĕlictus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of relinquo, q. v.

rĕlinquo, ĕre, līqui, lictum, (*re*, again, *linquo*, I leave,) v. tr.—*I leave; leave behind; leave behind*, one's self by moving away. Relinquebatur, *it remained.* P. rĕlinquor, qui, rĕlictus sum.

rĕlĭquus, a, um, (*relinquo*,) adj.—*remaining;* often joined with a subs. then signifying *the rest of.*

rĕmănĕo, ĕre, mansi, mansum, (*re*, again, *maneo*, I remain,) v. intr.—*I remain, stay behind.*

rēmĭgandi, gerund of rēmĭgo, q. v.

rēmĭgo, are, āvi, ātum, (*remus*, an oar, *ago*, I draw,) v. intr.—*I row.*

rĕmigro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, back, *migro*, I migrate) v. tr.—*I remove, return.* P. rĕmigror, āri, ātus sum.

rĕmissus, a, um, (*re*, back, *mitto*, I send,) adj.—*mild, gentle.*

rĕmissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of remitto, q. v.

rĕmitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum (*re*, back, *mitto*, I send,) v. tr. *I send back.* P. remittor, ti, missus sum.

rĕmŏvĕo, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum, (*re*, back, *mŏvĕo*, I move,) v. tr.—*I re-*

move; withdraw. P. rĕmŏvĕor, ēri, motus sum.

rēmus, i. m. (cf. ἐρετμός)—*an oar.*

rĕnuncĭo, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, again, *nuncio*, I announce,) v. tr.—*I report, bring back word; announce.* P. rĕnuncĭor, āri, ātus sum.

rĕpello, ĕre, pŭli, pulsum, (*re*, again, *pello*, I drive,) v. tr.—*I drive back. repel, repulse.* P. rĕpellor, pelli, pulsus sum.

rĕpente, (*rĕpens*, sudden,) adj.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

rĕpentīnus, a, um, (*repens*, sudden,) adj.—*sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected.*

rĕpĕrĭo, īre, pĕrī, pertum, (*re*, again, *ăperĭo*, I open,) v. tr.—*I find out, discover; come upon.* P. reperior, īri, pertus sum.

rĕpertus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of reperio q. v.

rĕporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, again, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry back, bring back.* P. reportor, āri, ātus sum.

rĕpulsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of repello. q. v.

res, ĕi, f., (cf. ῥῆμα, ῥέω)—*a thing.* res militaris, *military affairs;* res martima, *maritime affairs;* res frumentaria, *provisions.*

respublica, reipublicæ, f., (*res*, a thing, *publicus*, relating to the state,) —*the republic.*

rĕtŭli, perf. ind. act. of refĕro, q.v.

rĕvertor, ti, versus sum, (*re*, back, *vertor*, I turn,) v. intr. dep.—*I return, come back.*

rĕvŏco, āre, āvi, ātum, (*re*, back, *vŏco*, I call,) v. tr.—*I recall, call back, summon back.* P. rĕvŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

rex, rēgis, m., (*rego*, I rule,)—*king, chieftain.*

ripa, æ, f.,—*a bank*, of a river or stream.

Rōmāni, ōrum, m., *the Romans.*

Rōmānus, a, um, adj.—*Roman.*

rŏta, æ, f., (cf. Sans. *ratha*, chariot,)—*a wheel.*

Rūfus, i, m., (*rufus*, red,)—*Rufus*, a Roman cognomen.

rursus, (*re*, again, *versus*, turned,) adv.—*again, a second time, anew; back again.*

S.

Săbīnus, i, m., (*Sabinus*, a Sabine.) —*Sabinus*, Quintus Titurius, one of Cæsar's lieutenants.

săgitta, æ, f.,—*an arrow.*

sătis, satius, satissime, (contracted sat,) adj.—*enough, sufficient;* as an adv. *sufficiently.*

scăpha, æ, f., (cf. σκάπτω, σκάφη,) *a skiff, a light boat.*

scrībo, ĕre, scripsi, scriptum, (cf. γράφω,) v. tr.—*I write*, of a letter, or other document. P. scrībor, bi, scriptus sum.

sĕcundus, a, m, (*sĕquor*, I follow), adj.—*favourable; propitious;* num. *second.*

sed, (Archaic forms *se, sene*, hence se. acc. of *sui* and *ne* intensive,) conj. —*but, but yet.*

Sĕgŏnax, ăcis, m.—*Segonax* one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

Sĕgontĭăci, ōrum, m., *The Segontiaci*, a British tribe, according to Reichard, near Cærnarvon in Wales.

sēmĭta, æ, f., (some say *se*, aside, *meo*, I go, but Varro from *sēmi*= ἡμί, half and *iter* a way,)—*a by path, path, narrow way.*

sententĭa, æ, f., (*sentio*, I know by the senses)—*an opinion, determination, decision, way of thinking.*

septem, (cf. ἑπτά,) adj. num.—*seven.*

septentrĭones, um, m., pl. (*septem*, *trio*, an ox,)—*the north*, so called from the constellation of the Wain, composed of seven stars.

septingenti, æ, a, (*septem*, seven, *ginta*=κοντα=ten,) adj. num.—*seven hundred.*

septĭmus, a, um, (*septem*,) adj.—*seventh.*

sĕquendi, gerund of sĕquor, q. v.

sĕquor, qui, sequūtus sum, (cf. ἕπομαι,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow; comply with, accede to; follow, pursue*

sequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of sĕquor, q. v.

sĕro, ĕre, sēvi, sătum, v. tr.—*I sow.* P. sĕror, sĕri, sătus sum.

servo, āre, āvi, ātum, (cf. ἐρύω,) v. tr.—*I keep, maintain; I keep watch upon, observe.* P. servor, āri, ātus sum.

sexāginta, (*sex*, six, *ginta*=κοντα =ten,) adj. num. indecl.—*sixty.*

si, (cf. εἰ,) conj.—*if.*

sic, (sibilated pron. stem *i* and *ce*,) adv.—*so, thus, in this manner;* followed by ut, *in such a manner, as.*

signum, i, n., (cf. εἴκω, εἰκος,)—*signal, password, watchword; ensign, standard.*

silva, æ, f., (cf. ὕλη,)—*a wood, forest, woodland.*

silvestris, e, (*silva*.) adj.—*woody, wooded.*

sĭmul, (cf. ἅμα, Sans. *sam*, Germ. *sammen*,) adv.—*together, at the same time, at once;* simul. .atque, *as soon . . as.*

sĭne, old form *sene*, *se* abl. of *sui*, or *se*, adv. aside, *ne*,) prep. with abl. —*without.*

singŭlāris, e, (*singŭli*,) adj.—*one by one, individually, singly.*

singŭli, æ, a, (cf. ἑνός,) adj. distrib. —*every, each.*

sĭnister, tra, trum, (*sinus togæ*, which was on the *left* hand, Pott, Zahlmethode, p. 139,,) adj—*left, on the left;* sub sinistrā, *on the left; the left hand.*

siqui, qua, quid, or quod, (*si, qui*, the form *siquis* is also used in sing., but Cicero's practice establishes *siqui*,) pron. indef.—*if any.*

sōl, sōlis, m., (cf. ἥλιος,)—*the sun.*

sōlus, a, um, adj.—*alone, only.*

solvo, ĕre, solvi, sŏlūtum, (*se*, aside, *luo*, I loosen,) v. tr.—*I set sail, weigh anchor, sail away, put to sea.*

spătium, ĭi, n., (cf. σπάδιον = στάδιον,)—*distance, interval.*

spĕcies, ĕi, f., (*spicio*, ^ σκέπτομαι,)—*appearance, form.*

specto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of *spĭcio*,) v. intr.—*I face, look, lie.*

spĕcŭlātōrius, a, um, (*spĭcio*,) adj. —*spying;* speculatoria navigia, *vessels of observation, spy boats.*

spes, ĕi, f., (old form *speres*, hence *spēro*, I hope,)—*hope, expectation.*

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, f., (*stăbilis*, firm, *sto*, cf. ἵστημι,)—*stability, steadiness.*

stătim, (*sto*, I stand,) adv.—*forthwith, straightway, at once.*

stătio, ōnis, f., (*sto*, I set,)—*post, station; guard.*

stătŭo, ĕre, stătŭi, stătūtum, (*sto*, I stand,) v. tr.—*I determine, conclude, decide.* P. stătŭor, ŭi, ūtus sum.

strĕpĭtus, ūs, m., (cf, στρέφω,)—*clattering, rumbling, noise.*

stŭdĭum, ii, n., (*stŭdĕo*, I aim at, cf. στοχάζομαι,)—*zeal, eagerness, exertion, endeavour.*

sub, (cf. ὑπό,) prep. with abl. or acc.—of position, *at, on, near, beneath;* sub sinistrā, *on the left;* sub āquā, *beneath the water:* of time, *in, during, at;* sub brumā, *during the winter.*

subdūco, ĕre, duxi, ductum, (*sub*, slightly, *dūco*, I lead,) v. tr.—*I draw out* or *up*, as vessels upon the shore. P. subdūcor, dūci, ductus sum.

subductus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of subdūco, q. v.

sŭberam, imp. ind. of subsum, q. v.

sŭbĭto, (*sŭbĕo*, I follow,) adv.—*suddenly, unexpectedly.*

sŭbjĭcĭendus, a, um, fut. part. pass. of sŭbjĭcio, q. v.

sŭbjĭcĭo, ĕre, jēci, jectum, (*sub jăcio*, I hurl,) v. tr.—*I expose, subject*, as a vessel to a storm, &c. P. sŭbjĭcĭor, jĭci, jectus sum.

sublātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of tollo, q. v.

subminĭstrātus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of subministro, q. v.

submĭnistro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*sub*, and, *ministro*, I serve,) v. tr.—*I furnish, supply, aid by giving.* P. subministror, āri, ātus sum.

submissus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of submitto, q. v.

submitto, ĕre, mīsi, missum, (*sub*, *mitto*, I cause to go,) v. tr.—*I send*

or *despatch*, *aid secretly*, *assist*. P. submittor, ti, missus sum.

subsĕquor, qui, quūtus sum, (*sub*, *sequor*, I follow,) v. tr. dep.—*I follow close after*, or *immediately after*.

subsequūtus, a, um, perf. part. of subsequor, q. v.

subsĭdĭum, ĭi, n., (*subsīdĕo*, I settle down,)—*the reserves*, *auxiliary forces*; *support*, *aid*, *protection*; military support, *aid* or *assistance*.

subsisto, ĕre, stiti, —, (*sub*, *sisto*, I stand firm,) v. intr.—*I withstand the strain*, of vessels contending with a storm.

subsum, fŭi, esse, (*sub*, *sum*, I am,) v. intr —*I am near at hand*.

succēdo, ĕre, cessi, cessum, (*sub*, *cēdo*, I go,) v. intr.—*I follow after*.

succīdo, ĕre, cīdi, cīsum, (*sub*, *caedo*, I cut,) v. tr.—*I cut down*, *fell*. P. succīdor, di, cīsus sum.

succīsus, a, um, perf. part. pass. of succīdo, q. v.

sŭdes, is, f., (defective in nom. and voc. sing.,)—*a stake*, *a pile*.

sui, sibi, se or sese, (cf. οὗ,) pron. reflex.—*of himself*, *of herself*, *itself*, in pl. *themselves*; with acc. and inf. *that he*, *it*, or *they*.

Sulpĭtĭus, ĭi, m.,—*Sulpitius*, a Roman name, *nomen*.

sum, fui, esse, (cf. εἰμί, ἔσμεν, and in perf. φύω, *fœmina*, *fœnus*, &c.) v. intr.—*I am*.

summa, æ, f., (*summus*,)—*the supreme power*, *control*.

summŏvĕo, ĕre, mōvi, mōtum, (*sub*, *mŏvĕo*, I move,) v. tr.—*I drive away*, *remove*. P. summŏvĕor, ēri, mōtus, sum.

summus, a, um., (sup. of *sŭpĕrus*, high, lofty, cf. ὑπέρ,)—*the greatest*, *the highest*, *the deepest*; summis copiis, *with all their forces*.

sŭpĕrātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of sŭpĕro, q. v.

sŭpĕrĭor, ĭus, (comp. of *sŭpĕrus*, see *summus*,)—of time, *former*, *previous*; of position, *upper*, *loftier*, *superior*; absolutely, *superior*.

sŭpĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, (*super*, over, cf. ὑπερ,) v. tr.—*I overcome*, *conquer*, *subdue*, *vanquish*. P. sŭpĕror, āri, ātus sum.

supersum, fŭi, esse, (*super*, *sum*,) v. intr.—*I am over* or *left*.

supra, (old form *supĕra*, hence *sŭpĕrus*,) adv.—*above*, *previously*, *formerly*.

suspĭcĭo, ōnis, f., (*suspĭcĭo*, I look up to,)—*suspicion*, *distrust*.

suspĭcor, āri, ātus sum, (*suspĭcĭo*,) v. tr. dep.—*I mistrust*, *suspect*, *surmise*.

sustĭnĕo, ĕre, ŭi, tentum, (*sub*, *tĕneo*, I hold,) v. tr.—*I withstand*, *hold out against*; *hold back*, *check*, *restrain*. P. sustĭnĕor, ēri, tentus sum.

sŭus, a, um, (*sui*,) adj. poss.—*his own*, *their own*, referring always to the subject of verb in the sentence in which it stands.

T.

tālĕa, æ, f.,—*a rod*, *stick*, *bar*; *taleæ ferreæ*, *tallies*.

tămen, (*tam*, so,) adv.—*still*, *however*, *nevertheless*.

Tămĕsis, is, m.—*Thames*, a river of Britain; Tacitus uses the form Tamĕsa.

tantŭlus, a, um, (dim. from *tantus*,) adj.—*so small*, *petty*, *trifling*.

tantus, a, um., (*tam*, so, with adj. term *tus*,) adj.—*so great*, *such*, in amount, extent, value or degree.

tarde, ius, issĭme, (*tardus*, slow,) adv.—*slowly*, *tardily*.

Tăxĭmăgŭlus, i, m.—*Taximagulus*, one of the four kings of Cantium, under Cassivelaunus.

tĕgo, ĕre, texi, tectum, (cf. στέγω,) v. tr.—*I cover up*, *conceal*, *hide*. P. tĕgor, tĕgi, tectus sum.

tēlum, i, n., (cf. τῆλε, [but some say *tendlum*, from *tendo*, I hurl ?],)—*a dart*, *javelin*, *spear*.

tĕmĕre, adv.—*rashly*, *heedlessly*, *inconsiderately*.

tēmo, ōnis, m., (cf. τέμνω,)—*a pole* or *tongue* of a chariot, &c.

tempĕrātĭor, ĭus, comp. of tempĕrātus, q. v.

temperātus, a, um, (*tempĕro*, I qualify,) adj.—*moderate, temperate.*

tempestas, ātis, f., (*tempus*, time,)—*space of time, season, period*=ὥρα; *weather; storm, tempest.*

tempus, ŏris, n., (cf. τέμνω,)—*a space of time, time; the appointed time, the right time*=καιρός.

tĕnĕo, ēre, ŭi, tentum, (cf. τείνω,) v. tr.—*I hold, restrain, keep back*; with cursum, *hold my way, steer, sail; comprise, comprehend, include.*

tergum, i, n.—*the back*; post tergum, *in the rear.*

terra, æ, f., (cf. τέρσομαι, Sans. *tarsh*, I am dry,)—*land, country, territory; land*, opposed to sea; tangere terram, *to make the land*, a nautical term.

terror, ōris, m., (*terreo*, I frighten,)—*fright, terror, alarm.*

tertius, a, um, (*ter*, thrice,) adj. num.—*third.*

testūdo, inis, f., (*testa*, a shell,)—*the testudo*, a military contrivance.

tĭmor, ōris, m., (*tĭmeo*, I fear,)—*fear, dread, terror.*

Titūrius, ii, m.,—*Titurius*, a Roman name, *nomen.*

tollo, ĕre, sustŭli, sublatum, (cf. τλῆναι, and old forms, *tŭtŭli, tlātum*,) v. tr.—*I raise, weigh*, of an anchor, *take on board.* P. tollor, tolli, sublātus sum.

tormentum, i, n., (old form torquementum, hence *torqueo*, I hurl,) an engine for hurling missiles; tropically, *missiles, shots.*

tot, adj. indecl.—*so many.*

totus, a, um., (*tot*,) adj.—*all, entire, whole.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, f., (*tranquillus*, still,)—*calmness, serenity, tranquillity.*

transĕo, ire, īvi, and ii, ĭtum, (*trans*, across, *eo*, I go,) v. tr.—*I cross over, come over; cross.* P. transitur, īri, transĭtum est.

transitūrus, fut. part. act. of transĕo, q. v.

transjectus, ūs, m., (*transjĭcio*, I cast across,)—*a crossing over, passage.*

transmissus, us, um., (*transmitto*, I send across,)—*a passing over, passage.*

transportandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of transporto, q. v.

transporto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*trans*, beyond, *porto*, I carry,) v. tr.—*I carry across, transport.* P. transportor, āri, ātus sum.

Trĕbōnius, ii, m.,—*Trebonius*, a Roman name.

trĕcenti, æ, a, (*tres*, three, *centum*, hundred,) adj. num.—*three hundred.*

trēs, tria, (cf. τρεῖς,) adj. num.—*three.*

trĭbūnus, i, m., (*tribus*, a tribe,)—*a tribune*, of the soldiers.

trigĭnta, (*tres*, three, *ginta*=κοντα, ten,) adj. num.—*thirty.*

Trinobantes, ium, m.,—*the Trinobantes*, a tribe in eastern Britain.

trĭpartīto, (*tres*, three, *partior*, I divide,) adv.—*in three divisions.*

triquetrus, a, um, adj.—*triangular, three-cornered.*

tŭĕor, ēri, tuĭtus or tūtus sum, v. tr.—*I guard, protect, defend.*

tŭli, perf. ind. act. of fero, q. v.

tum, adv.—*then; thereupon; thereafter.*

turma, æ, f.,—*a troop, squadron*, of horse.

U.

ubi, conj.,—*as soon as, when, whenever.*

ullus, a, um, (*unus*, one, with dim. term, *lus*, (*i.e.*) *unlus, ullus*,) adj.—*any.*

ulterior, ius, (comp. assigned to *ulter*, beyond,) adj.—*further, ulterior.*

ultro, (old abl. of *ulter*,) adv.—*voluntarily, of one's own accord, willingly.*

unā, (abl. of *unus*, one,) adv.—*together with, at the same time.*

unde, (old form, *quunde*, hence *qui*,) adv.—*whence.*

undique, (*unde, que*,) adv.—*from all sides.*

universus, a, um., (*unus*, one, *verto*, I turn,) adj.—*all together, the whole, the whole body.*

unquam, (*unus*, one, *quam*,) adv. —*ever*.

unus, a, um., (cf. εἷς, ἑνός,) adj. num.—*one*.

usus, ūs, m., (*utor*,)—*use, advantage; experience; actual service, practice*.

ut, (old form ŭti,) adv.—*inasmuch as, since*, conj.—*that, in order that, so that; as*.

ŭterque, utrăque, utrumque (*ŭter*, which of two, *que*,) adj.—*each, both*, ab utrisque, *on both sides*.

ŭti, conj.—*so that, that*.

ūti, ĭnf. pres of ūtor, q. v.

ūtor, ūti, ūsus sum, v. dep.—*I avail myself of, employ; to use, make use of*.

uxor, oris, f.,—*a wife, spouse, consort*.

V.

vădum, i, n., (*vădo*, I go, cf. βαίνω,) —*a shoal, shallow, ford*.

văgor, āri, ātus sum, (*văgus*, wandering,) v. intr. dep.—*I wander, roam, stray*.

vallum, i, n., (cf. *vallus*, a stake, *wall*,)—*an earthen wall, rampart*, or *mound palisaded*,

vastandi, gerund of vasto, q. v.

vastandus, a. um., fut. part. pass. of vasto, q. v.

vastātus, a, um., perf. part. pass. of vasto, q. v.

vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, (*vastus*, waste,) v. tr.—*I lay waste, destroy*, a country. P. vastor, āri, ātus sum.

vectīgal, ālis, n., (*vectis*, a carrying, from *veho*,)—*a tax, tribute*.

vectōrĭus, a, um, (*veho*, I carry,) adj.—*transport, carrying*.

vellet, imp. subj. of volo, q. v

vĕnĭo, īre, vēni, ventum, (Oscan *ben*, cf. βαίνω,) v. intr.—*I come, go*.

Vĕnĕtĭcus, a, um,—*Venetic, of* or *belonging to the Veneti*.

ventĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, (freq. of vĕnĭo,) v. intr.—*I come and go, keep coming*.

ventum est, perf. ind. unipers. of vĕnĭo; vĕnītur, vĕnīri, ventum est,—*they came*.

ventūrus, a, um, fut. part. act. form of vĕnĭo, q. v.

ventus, i, m., (cf. Sans. *vânt*, blowing, ἀείς, ἀεντος part. pres. of ἄημι,) —*the wind*.

vĕrĕor, ēri, vĕrĭtus sum, v. dep.—*I fear, dread, am afraid*.

vergo, ĕre, VERSI? —— , v. intr.—*I am situated, lie; incline, verge*.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, perf. part. of vĕrĕor, q. v.

vēro, (*vērus*, true,) adv.—*however, but, but indeed*.

verto, ĕre, verti, versum, (cf. Sans. *vrit*, to turn,) v. intr.—*I turn*.

vestĭo, īre, īvi and ĭi, ītum, (*vestis*, a garment, cf. ἐσθής,) v. tr.—*I clothe*. P. vestĭor, īri, ītus sum.

vĕto, āri, vĕtŭi, vĕtĭtum, v. tr.—*I forbid*, P. vĕtor, āri, vĕtĭtus sum.

vĭa, æ, f., (old form *vea*, hence *veho*, I carry,)—*a way, road*.

vĭcĭes, (for *vigintĭes*, from *viginti* twenty,) adv.—*twenty times*.

vĭdĕo, ēre, vīdi, vīsum, (cf. εἴδω, wit, wise, Germ. *weissen*,) v. tr.—*I see*. P. vĭdĕor, ēri, vīsus sum, *appear, I seem*.

vĭgĭlĭa, æ, f., (*vigilis, watchful*,)—*a watch*, by night.

vincŭlum, i, n., (*vincio*, I bind,)—*a chain, fetter, prison*.

virgo, ĭnis, f.,—*a maiden, virgin*.

virtus, ūtis, f., (*vir*, a man,)—*manliness, valour, courage*.

vis, is, f,, pl. vīres, vīrium, (cf. ἴς,) —*strength, might, power, valour*.

vitandus, a, um., fut. part. pass. of vito, q. v.

vīto, āre, āvi, ātum, v. tr.—*I shun, avoid*. P. vītor, āri, ātus sum.

vitrum, i, n.,—*woad*, a plant used for dyeing purposes.

vīvo, ĕre, vixi, victum, (cf. βιόω,) v. intr.—*I live upon*, anything, *support life by* anything.

vŏco, āre, āvi, ātum. (cf. Sans. *vach*, voice,) v. tr.—*I call, name*. P. vŏcor, āri, ātus sum.

vŏlo, velle, vŏlŭi, cf. βο(ύ)λομαι,) v. intr.—I *wish, desire; am willing*.

vŏluptas, ātis, f. (*vŏlo*,)—*enjoyment, pleasure*.

Vŏlŭsēnus, ī, m.,—*Volusenus*, a tribune sent by Cæsar to spy out Britain.

vox, vōcis, f., (*vŏco*, I call,)—*voice, cry.*

vulnus, ĕris, n., (cf. *Fol* stem of ὄλλυμι,)—*a wound.*

vultis, pres. ind. of volo, q. v.

